



INTERNATIONAL

Herald**Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1978

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp., 34 (27-39). Friday, cloudy and cool. Temp., 34 (27-39). Saturday, cloudy. Temp., 34 (34-43). Sunday, cloudy. Temp., 34 (34-43).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

No. 29,799

Established 1887

Come
To Papa

Pope John
Paul II raises
a child high
above his
head and
toward the
waiting arms
of its parents
during a general audience.

United Press International



Several Buildings Collapse; Communications Cut

Quakes Rock Mexico City; Toll Unknown

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29 (AP) — Three strong earthquakes jolted the capital and much of southern Mexico on today. Officials said that at least 100 persons were injured and an undetermined number of persons were killed.

The quakes shattered windows, shook buildings and sent office workers fleeing into the streets. The Red Cross said there were reports that some buildings collapsed in the heart of Mexico City.

The tremors — one of which measured 7.9 on the Richter scale — rolled through this city of 13 million beginning at 2:53 p.m. The first tremor was followed in 12 minutes by a shorter quake and about an hour later by another strong tremor that made tall buildings on Paseo de la Reforma Boulevard sway.

Cornices and masonry fell from many buildings. Some balconies hung crazily. The subway system stopped temporarily but was back in service soon after the tremors stopped.

Fire department officials said at least four fires were caused by the earthquakes. Television and radio

stations warned about fallen high power electrical wires.

The first tremor lasted 70 seconds, officials said, and was felt strongly in Oaxaca, Cuernavaca, and in Chiapas State.

The seismological unit at the University of California at Berkeley said the quake registered 7.9 on the Richter Scale. A reading of 7 is considered a major earthquake.

The quakes knocked out electrical power supply in the city of Puebla, 100 miles southeast of the capital.

The quake was the strongest felt

in Mexico City since a 1957 quake that killed 54 persons.

The first quake hit at 2:55 p.m. and lasted more than two minutes. A second, weaker quake followed five minutes later. An hour after the initial two quakes, another aftershock struck the city.

UPI Mexico City bureau chief Jack Virtue was talking on the telephone to UPI headquarters in New York when the first quake hit. It knocked him out of his chair and shattered three windows in the UPI office.

Iranian Troops Take Over Many Duties

Shah's Foes Keep Up Strike Pressures

TEHRAN, Nov. 29 (AP) — Opponents of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi kept up pressure on his military-led government today with a wave of wildcat strikes.

The walkouts, the latest in a continuing string of stoppages and slowdowns, occurred amid fears

that trouble will erupt in the streets again during next month's period of mourning for the martyred grandson of the prophet Mohammed.

The scope of the threat is questionable, but Western diplomats and reliable sources in Tehran be-

lieve some violence is likely despite tough measures by the government of Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari.

Troops took over Tehran's oil refinery west of the city, which supplies most of the capital's gasoline and fuel oil, after workers continued disruptions for the third straight day, causing some shortages.

Stations Reopen

Many filling stations in the city reopened today after the military authorities delivered gasoline during the 9 p.m.-5 a.m. martial law curfew.

Long lines of vehicles snarled traffic and hundreds of Iranians jammed stores to stock up with heating and cooking oil.

The state-run National Iranian Oil Co. said that it has fuel supplies in hand for three to five months, but admitted its distribution net-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Reportedly Lapses Into Coma

Boumediene's Condition Much Worse

By James M. Markham

ALGIERS, Nov. 29 (NYT) —

The condition of President Houari Boumediene has worsened sharply, and Algerian officials have expressed concern that he might die at any moment.

The president, 51, who is suffering from a disease of the blood and bone marrow, was reported to be in a coma.

The eight-member Council of the

Revolution, the seat of power, con-

tinued to present an appearance of sharing authority.

As news of Mr. Boumediene's deteriorating health spread, the official press agency distributed the text of a long message said to have been sent over his name to President Gaafar Nimeiri of the Sudan, who is chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

Firm Foreign Policy.

The message, which made frequent use of "I" in restating Algeria's position on the three-year-old dispute over Western Sahara, the former Spanish Sahara, appeared to be intended as assurance that Algeria would continue to follow its firm and militant foreign policy.

It also seemed to be aimed at reassuring leaders of the Algerian armed Polisario guerrilla movement, who have their headquarters here, that the Algerian government would continue to support them in their fight against Morocco and Mauritania, which jointly annexed the territory in 1975.

The message to Mr. Nimeiri made no direct mention of the signer's illness, but noted that "at the moment Algeria finds itself, despite its wishes, in the spotlight of the entire international community."

An Algerian official said the message was drafted by Foreign Minister Abdellaziz Bouteflika and approved by the Council of the Revolution, which came into being

at the time of Mr. Boumediene's seizure of power in 1965.

Mr. Boumediene consistently prevented the emergence of any obvious successor and declined to name a vice president or premier. He retained the key Defense Ministry post to insure direct control over the military, the main source of power.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Last-Ditch Efforts Failing

Closing of London Times Appears Certain Today

LONDON, Nov. 29 (Reuters) — Efforts to save the Times from suspending publication at midnight tomorrow appeared to have failed today and Britain's most famous newspaper prepared to shut down.

Editor William Rees-Mogg and columnist Bernard Levin bade farewell to readers. Prime Minister James Callaghan was being kept informed of all developments as journalists planned what was almost certainly the last edition for an indefinite period.

One of the print unions tried to break the deadlock by pledging to accept proposals to reduce the wildcat strikes which have plagued the paper this year. But the management of the Times and Sunday Times, stuck to an ultimatum that they would cease publication tomorrow unless all 4,500 employees accept radical new conditions involving computer technology, tighter discipline and heavy cuts in personnel.

Key Union Group

The most important group of production men, members of the National Graphical Association, re-

iterated that they were not prepared to discuss the package until the ultimatum is lifted.

A reader wrote that he would start growing a beard from midnight tomorrow because life would cease to be civilized without the Times. Another wrote that he would now buy the International Herald Tribune "because I do not believe the printing unions in Britain should receive any support from Times readers."

Mr. Rees-Mogg firmly defended the board of the Times in an article today, saying it was trying to cure "the contagion of unofficial strikes." The Times and the Sunday Times claim that stoppages have cost them 13 million copies this year.

Speculation Dismissed

"If the Times is serious about truth, how can the Times not face the truth about itself? Truth in words can never be justified unless it also meets the test of truth in action," he concluded.

Mr. Rees-Mogg did not predict how long the Times would stay shut before it reaches agreement

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Abu Dhabi	4,500 Drh.	Greece	18 Drs.	Netherlands	1,571 Fr.
Algeria	2,750 Dz.	Iceland	180 Fr.	Nigeria	3,142 Fr.
Austria	1,75 D.	India	70 Ru.	Portugal	4,425 Ru.
Bahrain	8,400 Dm	Iraq	1,414 (10	Spain	25 Esc.
Belgium	20 Efr.	Ireland	1,414 (10	Sweden	2,755 Fr.
Cyprus	200 Mills	Italy	400 Lire	U.S.A.	4,400 Mills
Danmark	450 Dkr.	Jordan	100 Jordanian	U.S.S.R.	3,500 R.
Dubai	40 P.	Kenya	90,100 Shillings	Yugoslavia	20 D.
Egypt	22 P.	Lebanon	3,000 Fr.		
Finland	2,500 Fim	Libya	1,200 Fr.		
France	1,200 F.	Luxembourg	20 Fr.	Turkey	3,25 Dm.
Germany	1,200 Dm	Madagascar	25 Fr.	U.S. M.F.	3,15
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	300 D.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1978

Teng Says Party Meeting Will Not Lead to a Purge

Reiterates Support for Hua

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Nov. 29 (NYT)

— Teng Hsiao-ping, China's deputy premier, said today that a major Communist Party meeting is under way in Peking, but that it would not lead to a purge of any ranking leaders.

As part of an effort to project an image of unity in China, Mr. Teng also praised the controversial appointment of the Communist Party chairman, Hua Kuo-feng, as premier in 1976 and repeated his earlier insistence that he did not want to take over Mr. Hua's government post.

Mr. Teng made his remarks in an interview with the chairman of Japan's Komeito, or Clean Government Party, Yoshikatsu Takeiri. Asked whether there would be a top-level reshuffle, Mr. Teng replied "no," diplomatic sources in Peking said.

However, a number of questions remain unanswered. It is not clear when the party meeting in Peking will end — some Chinese sources say this weekend — or what conclusion it will reach.

Approval of Changes

Analysts here believe it was called to give formal approval to some of the sweeping changes Mr. Teng has initiated in recent months and to institutionalize them, so that if anything happens to the deputy premier, the party will be too committed to his programs to turn back.

Among these changes are a policy of importing foreign technology and allowing foreign investment in China, the introduction of a more market-oriented economy, the creation of a new legal system, to prevent political persecution and some elections of local officials by popular vote.

These changes may involve some amendments to the Chinese Constitution that have been under discussion at the provincial level during the last two months, the Chinese news agency reported today.

In line with a recent emphasis on the need for a better legal system, the news agency also disclosed today that procurators have now been set up in all 29 of China's provincial units. The procurators, which determine whether there is sufficient evidence to bring a per-

son to trial, had been abolished during the Cultural Revolution.

Other recent articles have reported that work is proceeding rapidly on issuing commercial, criminal and civil codes.

Another unanswered question is what will happen to the numerous Chinese leaders who have been criticized in recent wall posters, particularly for their role in putting down the large demonstration in honor of the late Chou En-lai in Peking's Tianamen Square in April, 1976.

They include Wang Tung-hsing, the shadowy former commander of Mao's bodyguards; Wu Teh, a Politburo member who was mayor of Peking until this fall; and Ni Chih-

su and Chi Teng-kwei, two other Politburo members.

Amid the flurry of wall posters, Mr. Teng's extraordinary position has been confirmed to the Chinese public for the first time.

Teng Applauded

Yesterday, after the Chinese press carried the official text of his interview with an earlier Japanese delegation on Sunday, in which he said the appearance of the wall posters was a good thing for China, thousands of Chinese applauded him at impromptu meetings in Peking's streets.

"We have been waiting to hear

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Change in Draft Reported

Sadat Proposals Going to U.S.

By Christopher Wren

CAIRO, Nov. 29 (NYT)

— Premier Mustapha Khalil departed today on a mission to Washington, where he will convey to President Carter Egypt's latest proposals for resuming the stalled peace talks with Israel.

According to Cairo press reports, the message from President Anwar Sadat includes a request to change one key article of the draft peace treaty and a virtual acceptance of the U.S. formula for a timetable leading to local elections and self-government.

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The U.S. initiative was drafted under the direction of Matthew Nimetz, the counselor of the State Department, who has been charged by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance with Cyprus matters. Britain and Canada also took part in putting the 12-point approach together, officials said.

The United States has not made public the document, but it was published in the Istanbul paper, Hurriyet. State Department officials said the English translation made available to The New York Times was accurate with only some semantic differences from the original.

The purpose of the initiative, officials here said, was to provide a framework for negotiations between the Turkish and Greek-Cypriot communities.

Israel has refused to accept any timetable for Palestinian self rule.

Under this new draft, Israel and Egypt would agree to:

- Begin negotiations to set up local councils in the West Bank and Gaza one month after a peace treaty is signed;
- Hold local elections before the end of 1979. Egypt previously wanted elections six to nine months after a peace treaty and new talks;
- Transfer Israeli authority to the local councils and withdraw Israeli troops to specified locations in the West Bank and Gaza.

Israel has refused to accept any timetable for Palestinian self rule.

In the message to Mr. Carter, which was prepared from recommendations by a committee of advisers, Mr. Sadat reportedly reiterated his interest in renewing the negotiations, which began in Washington seven weeks ago.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has said that Israel would go back to initial the treaty but not to renegotiate it. The dispatch of Mr. Khalil underscored Mr. Sadat's anxiety to have the United States put pressure on Israel to

Forging Foreign Policy Role**New Egypt Premier Makes Rapid Leadership Impact**

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Nov. 29 (UPI) — In the seven weeks since he became premier of Egypt, Mustapha Khalil has established himself as one of the country's most powerful figures.

His selection by President Anwar Sadat for the mission of conveying Egypt's latest peace proposals to Washington this week confirms the widespread impression here that Mr. Khalil is not only running the government with a firm hand but also carving out a role in foreign policy.

Unlike his predecessor, he has been deeply involved in the deliberations over Egypt's policy in the negotiations with Israel and he has emerged as Mr. Sadat's conduit for briefing the press about the course of the talks.

Mr. Khalil, a 58-year-old engineer, was not exactly plucked from obscurity to become premier when Mr. Sadat installed a new peace-oriented government after the Camp David agreements. He has been in and out of the Cabinet since 1954, and was a member of the National Security Council. Mr. Sadat's panel of advisers, in his capacity as first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union.

That was Egypt's only legal political organization under Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser. Mr. Khalil, under Mr. Sadat's direction, presided over its dissolution and the establishment of independent political parties. The day before he was named premier, Mr. Khalil joined Mr. Sadat's own National Democratic Party, which now dominates Egyptian politics.

For all his years in public life, however, Mr. Khalil has little diplomatic or negotiating experience. It came as no surprise here when it was announced that he would be accompanied on his trip to the United States and Europe by Osama Baz, who is first undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry and has been involved in all the negotiations with Israel.

Mr. Khalil is an engineering graduate of Cairo University and holds a graduate degree from the University of Illinois.

His specialty was railroads, and Nasser made him minister of transport in 1954 after Mr. Khalil prepared for him a study of the country's transport problems.

He was later minister of housing and of communications, which brought him into contact with some of Egypt's most intractable problems.

Dropped from the government in a dispute with Nasser's pro-Soviet advisers in 1966, he was out of pub-

lic life until, in 1970, he was assigned to reorganize the country's information media. He recommended that the press and television be made independent of the government, which led to a new conflict with the pro-Soviet "Ali Sabry group," and to Mr. Khalil's resignation. Nasser died in 1970, and in the ensuing power struggle Mr. Sadat put former Vice President Ali Sabry in prison and brought Mr. Khalil back to public life.

One of his first acts as premier was to put into practice some of the information policies that had been rejected eight years before. He abolished the Ministry of Information and Culture, and said that the press is to be freed of direct government control.

As premier, he has pledged to

U.S. Offers Federal Plan In New Cyprus Initiative

(Continued from Page 1)

riot communities under the mediation of United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. There is no intention to have the United States become directly involved in the talks as it has in the Middle East, they said.

In the summer of 1974, after an abortive effort by Greek Cypriots to stage a coup on Cyprus, the Turks invaded the island. And when preliminary talks broke down, Turkey sent in additional forces. As a result, the political character of the island has been drastically changed.

Prior to 1974, the 18 percent of Cyprus' population that was Turkish

Janata Man Wins Election in India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (AP) — The Janata Party candidate backed by Prime Minister Morarji Desai won a special election today in the east central state of Bihar, the United News of India reported.

Great importance had been placed on the election by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's opposition party, whose candidate led in early returns.

Ms. Gandhi had hoped that the special election in Bihar would show that her party had regained support outside the southern states. All her candidates in Bihar lost in the March 1977 general election which followed a state of emergency.

The central federal government will have responsibility for foreign relations, defense, banking, trade, civil aviation and some other functions. Other functions will be left to the two regions.



Mustapha Khalil

There's only one way to take Glenfiddich.**Seriously.**

You can take it straight. Or with a little plain water. But do remember that you're tasting no ordinary Scotch.

Glenfiddich is a pure, single malt. Distilled in the ancient way, in traditional hand-beaten copper stills. The result is, perhaps the finest whisky the Highlands have to offer. Take it slowly. Take it seriously.

'Glenfiddich' in Gaelic means 'Valley of the Deer.'

**Sarkis in France for Aid****Lebanese President Bars A New Palestinian Influx**

PARIS, Nov. 29 (AP) — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, apparently assured here of French aid, warned today there was no room for a further influx of Palestinians into his country.

"It cannot be envisaged under any circumstances that they be [further] implanted on Lebanese soil," the 54-year-old president said at a news conference.

"Neither the political situation nor the economic possibilities could allow such an absorption."

Mr. Sarkis said the only way to solve the Palestinian problem was for Israel to give up the territories it has occupied since the 1967 war and for a Palestinian state to be created.

The assistance would include

"All other ways can be ruled out," he said.

The Lebanese president has been in France since Monday to press his case for increased French military and moral support in his effort to end the Lebanese fighting. He leaves here Friday.

According to Lebanese sources, Paris and Beirut are negotiating arrangements that would provide French assistance of \$340 million by 1981 to help equip the regular Lebanese Army.

The assistance would include French officers and material aid, including 30-ton AMX-30 tanks, lighter AMX-13 tanks, Puma SA 330 helicopters and anti-tank missiles, the sources said.

In addition, France would agree to undertake the maintenance of 10 Mirage-3 fighter-bombers already used by the Lebanese Air Force, the sources said.

Mr. Sarkis, speaking to reporters, made no mention of the military aid during his 10-minute statement. He did say, however, that his meeting yesterday with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had convinced him France will cooperate by all possible means to come to the aid of Lebanon.

A spokesman for the Elysee Palace likewise declined to discuss details of any military assistance.



Vietnamese refugee children play basketball near their huts at a Malaysian camp on Bidong Island.

Hundreds More Vietnam Refugees Slip Into Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Hundreds more Vietnamese refugees slipped past naval and police patrols and smashed their boats on Malaysia's eastern beaches so they wouldn't be sent back to sea, police said today.

The new arrivals swelled the population of the country's refugee camps to more than 42,500, and

Psychiatrist Cites 'Severe Depression' Among Cultists**The Jonestown Survivors: A High Suicide Risk Note**

By Joseph B. Treaster

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 29 (NYT) — A psychiatrist who specializes in treating former cultists said yesterday that many surviving members of the People's Temple were "suffering from severe depression which, if not treated, could lead to suicide."

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Will Speak Out on Issues

Nixon Says on French TV He Is Breaking Silence

By Ronald Koven

PARIS, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Former President Richard Nixon served notice last night that he considers the time has come for him to resume speaking out regularly on public issues after his relative silence since he resigned under the threat of impeachment over the Watergate scandal.

He chose as his forum for a wide-ranging discussion of current events and the foreign policy record of his own administration a three-hour French television program in which he answered questions telephoned in by a public that is overwhelmingly favorable to him.

Looking rested, healthy and relaxed, Mr. Nixon said, "Let me make just one thing clear, I'm not just going to fade away and live the good life in San Clemente listening to the waves and playing golf."

He chuckled at a viewer's question about whether he would like to become secretary-general of the United Nations and said he had no intention of ever seeking elective office again.

Mr. Nixon seemed genuinely touched by the flood of good wishes and favorable comments that French viewers asked the telephone operators to convey along with the questions. The organizers of the show said the comments were running 80 to 90 percent in Mr. Nixon's favor.

Foreign Affairs

Asked why the French public liked him better than the U.S. one, Mr. Nixon replied that it was basically because the French are more interested in world affairs than Americans and more prone to judge him on the basis of his foreign policy record.

Mr. Nixon did not take the op-

portunity some of the questions gave him to back off from his previous statements of regret for the way he handled Watergate. Some of his *mea culpas* sounded, if anything, slightly stronger than ones he made in the series of interviews he gave to British TV personality David Frost in 1977.

They also seemed to come more easily. This time, there was little hesitancy in saying the words and an apparent self-assurance in his delivery that seemed to border on pride when he went on to speak about his administration's foreign policy.

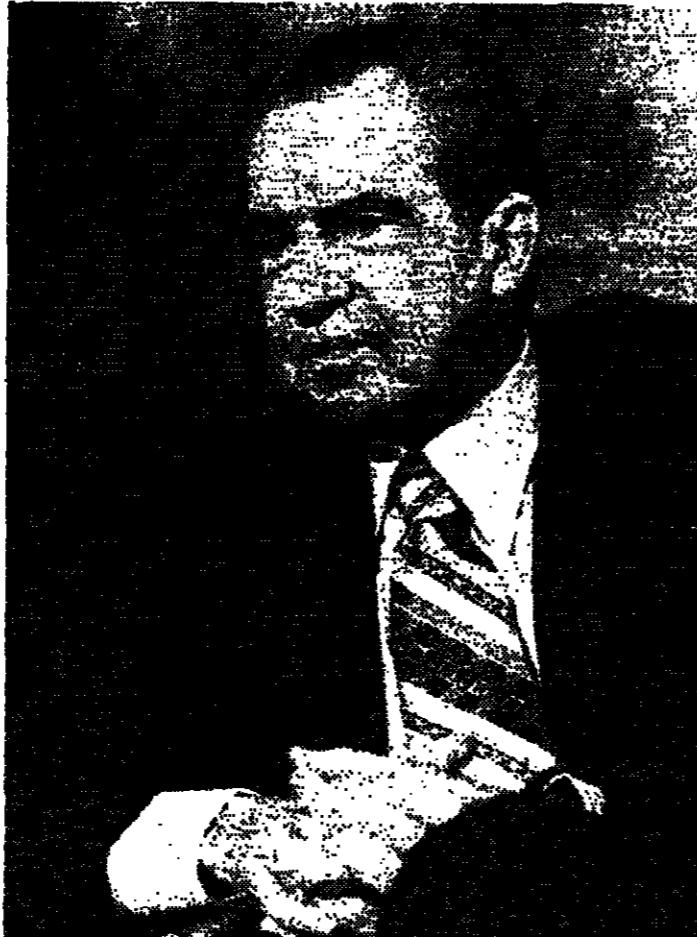
Of his presidency, he said, "My greatest satisfaction was the ability to do good." He spoke of his "passion for peace" and pointed to his opening toward China as his greatest single achievement. "The contribution there was worth all the agonies I went through during the last days of the presidency."

Reared for Friends

He called the break-in at Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate a "clumsy, stupid attempt" at political espionage "in addition to being illegal." He added that "ironically, nothing was obtained of use." The blame was placed on himself in not acting "decisively" against the perpetrators because he said he feared some of his political friends might be involved.

Quoting Talleyrand, France's most famous foreign minister, Mr. Nixon said, "It was worse than a crime. It was a blunder."

He said that he had "paid" for his mistake and that that would serve as a lesson for future leaders. "I left office as one who has failed basically in his obligation to the people," he said. He had not spoken much in the past 3½ years, he



Richard Nixon replying to questions on French TV Tuesday.

said, because he was too busy dictating his memoirs.

His appearance on the program "Screen Dossiers," a popular French TV show, was arranged by the French-language publisher of the memoirs, Alain Stanke, a Lithuanian-born French-Canadian.

Nixon in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Mr. Nixon arrived in Britain today to a low-key reception and said that

Mr. Nixon will address a meeting tomorrow of the Oxford University Union on foreign policy.

A Decline in State Legislatures Noted

Few Gains for Blacks Found in U.S. Election Results

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Black candidates barely held their own in the November elections for Congress and major state offices, according to statistics released yesterday by the Joint Center for Political Studies.

In the state legislatures, the number of blacks declined from 292 to 265, or 3.8 percent of all seats. The only black U.S. senator, Edward Brooke, R-Mass., was defeated. In the U.S. House of Representatives, black representation — including

two nonvoting delegates — rose from 16 to 17.

There are no black governors or state attorneys general. U.S. Rep. Yvonne Burke, D-Calif., was defeated in her race for attorney general of California.

The number of black lieutenant governors declined from two to zero. In Colorado, Lt. Gov. George Brown retired. In California, Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally lost. Both men are Democrats.

However, spokesmen for the center — a private, nonprofit organization — said blacks scored some gains in state races.

Vel Phillips was elected secretary of state in Wisconsin, and Richard Austin was re-elected to that job in Michigan. Another black, Jessie McCrary, is a temporary appointee as Florida secretary of state.

In addition, Connecticut Treas-

urer Henry Parker was re-elected, while Roland Burris was elected state controller of Illinois.

The center noted that Richard Erwin, elected to the North Carolina Court of Appeals, is the first black elected to a statewide position there since Reconstruction.

Another black, Harry Cole, was elected to the Maryland Court of Appeals.

When the center first began collecting such figures in 1970, 168

black state legislators held office.

The figure rose sharply over the next several elections, then leveled off. Part of the decline in the latest election was caused by a reduction in the size of the Massachusetts House, which eliminated some seats held by blacks, center spokesman said.

Reapportionment Gains

Eleanor Farrar, vice president of the center, said blacks made their greatest gains in state offices after districts were reapportioned in line with the 1970 census.

She predicted another increase in black state representatives after the 1980 census.

"After 1980 I feel it will pick up, especially in the South," she said.

Center statistics show that the largest number of black state legislators is in Georgia, where they account for 23 of the 236 seats, followed by Illinois, 20 seats; Maryland, 19; Michigan and Alabama, 16 each [more than 10 percent of the total seats in each state]. Pennsylvania, also 16; Missouri and New York, 15 each; South Carolina and Texas, 13 each; Tennessee and Ohio, 12 each; and Louisiana, 10.

Of the 285 black state legislators in the country, 47 are women.

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U.S. Still Open To Role in ILO

LIMA, Nov. 29 (AP) — U.S. Undersecretary of Labor Robert Brown says that the United States is prepared to rejoin the International Labor Organization "as soon as we are convinced that the ILO has once again returned to its original mission."

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Second, the rise was made contingent on "recognizing that for some individual countries, economic

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Over Romanian Stand on Defense**U.S.: East-Bloc Crisis Possible**

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (NYT) — Administration officials said yesterday that they viewed Romania's refusal to join the six other Warsaw Pact countries in increasing military expenditures as the possible beginning of another crisis in the Soviet bloc.

This observation was made after it was learned from diplomatic reports that the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Hungary and Bulgaria

had absented themselves from Bucharest on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the modern Romanian state.

However, the U.S. officials, and two Eastern European diplomats, observed that Romania had come through several controversies with its Soviet-bloc partners virtually unscathed ever since the Bucharest government set out on a path of independent foreign policy 15 years ago.

President Nicolae Ceausescu dis-

closed during the weekend that he had opposed a resolution by the other members of the Warsaw Pact to increase defense spending as a counterweight to heightened military outlays by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Warsaw Pact, consisting now of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Romania and Hungary, was formed in 1955 at a meeting in Warsaw as a response to the establishment of NATO.

No indication emerged from the meetings of the pact in Moscow last week on the percentage of the military spending increase demanded by the Soviet-led organization. But Mr. Ceausescu, after returning to Bucharest, indicated that the other six had agreed on an increase.

He promised, however, "to speak at length" about Romania's international policy on Friday, even though the speech he made in Moscow at the pact meeting "will not be published."

Officials here said the departure of the three Soviet-bloc ambassadors from Bucharest may have been in response to Mr. Ceausescu's announcement that he would commemorate the establishment of the modern "Romanian national state."

They pointed out that in 1918 Romania acquired Transylvania from Hungary, Bessarabia from what later became the Soviet Union and a portion of the Dobrogea region from Bulgaria. The ambassadors may not have wanted to hear references to those acquisitions by Mr. Ceausescu, the officials said.

Administration officials and some Eastern European diplomats said they believed the current issue in the Warsaw Pact was not so much Romania's military contribution, which is modest, but the popularity of its refusal to spend more than other Soviet-bloc countries, which are hard pressed by demands for consumer goods and by mounting inflation.

One diplomat from a Eastern-bloc country said his government would be quite happy to follow the Romanian line if it could do so without incurring the displeasure of the Soviet Union.

Romania's military expenditure in percentage terms has been one of the lowest in the pact, according to estimates by the Carter administration. The Central Intelligence Agency said this year that outlays of about \$1 billion represented 3.2 percent of the pact budget. Another government study showed a decline in military spending, as compared to the gross national product over the last 11 years, from 5.5 percent to 4.4 percent. In contrast, the CIA says East Germany is spending 8.9 percent of its budget on defense and Czechoslovakia 7.1 percent.

U.S. officials also said they doubted that the Soviet Union would be tempted to move militarily to discipline Romania, since it would appear that no pro-Soviet elements existed in the country to support such a step or to serve as a pretext for it.

Jean Francois-Poncet

son of the late Andre Francois-Poncet, French ambassador to Berlin when Hitler came to power and the high commissioner in Bonn after his fall. He is married to the former Marie-Therese de Mirey, related to a dynasty of steel barons.

UN Observes A Palestinian 'Solidarity Day'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 29 (AP) — UN members marked the first International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People today in the face of bitter opposition from Israel and a boycott by several Western countries.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim told a ceremonial session of the sponsoring committee that "probably no other single subject has so consistently and deeply preoccupied our organization as the search for peace in the Middle East."

He added that he "would like to underline once again the crucial importance of the Palestinian issue in any search for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Israel has strongly objected to the observance as propaganda for the Palestine Liberation Organization and called the action a disgrace to the UN.

Ambassador Medoune Fall of Senegal, chairman of the 23-nation Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, was sharply critical of nations, including the United States, that boycotted the session.

Suspect Freed By Yugoslavia Tied to Kidnap

BONN, Nov. 29 (AP) — A West German released from custody in Yugoslavia has been identified as a member of the terrorist gang that kidnapped industrialist Hans Martin Schleyer, the interior minister yesterday.

Peter Boock was identified from fingerprints left on the door of the vehicle used in the kidnapping and from a ransom letter sent shortly after Mr. Schleyer was abducted in Cologne Sept. 5 of last year. Mr. Schleyer's driver and the bodyguards were killed in the ambush.

The president of the West German Employers' Association was found murdered seven weeks later in Mulhouse, France, after the West German government refused to comply with the kidnappers' demand to free 11 terrorists.

Mr. Boock was one of four Baader-Meinhof gang suspects detained in Yugoslavia last summer. The Belgrade government allowed them to leave the country this month, ruling that there was insufficient evidence to extradite them to West Germany.

The decision was made after West Germany refused a Yugoslav demand to extradite eight Croatian terrorists living in West Germany.

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United Press International

Boris Katz, in Vienna, with his daughter Jessica.

Soviet Family With Ill Daughter Arrives in Vienna on Way to U.S.

VIENNA, Nov. 29 (UPI) — The Boris Katz family arrived here today from the Soviet Union and said they will seek help in the United States for their seriously ill one-year-old daughter.

"It's a great relief to be in the West," said Boris Katz, a computer engineer, who has been fighting for the past three years to obtain Soviet exit visas for his family. He and his wife, Natalia, have two daughters.

"We want to proceed to the United States as soon as possible to seek medical treatment for our daughter Jessica," he said.

Jessica, born last year, is suffering from a serious digestive disease that could not be treated in the Soviet Union. "She is unable to digest milk fats and needs treatment in the United States," Mr. Katz said. Jessica has survived in the Soviet Union on a diet based on special U.S.-made milk powder.

He said doctors in Boston have said they will try to help Jessica with special medical treatment.

"We will fly to Boston on Thursday and are looking forward to meeting our relatives there," Mr. Katz said.

"They confiscated the milk powder at the Moscow airport shortly before our departure," Mr. Katz said. "We had a lot of troubles before they returned it to us after searching all our bags."

Alleges Sexual Acts

Ex-Model in Thorpe Trial Tells His Story to Court

MINEHEAD, England, Nov. 29 (Reuters) — Former male model Norman Scott told a court

that Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal Party leader, made love to him in a bedroom at the country home of the politician's mother.

Mr. Scott, 38, was giving evidence for the prosecution to Minehead magistrates, who must decide whether Mr. Thorpe, 49, and three other men should be sent for trial on charges of conspiring to murder the male model. Mr. Thorpe also is charged with incitement to murder.

The prosecution case is that the plot was hatched because Mr. Thorpe feared his career would be ruined by Mr. Scott talking about the affair.

Mr. Scott was making his first appearance in the witness box. He said he went to bed with Mr. Thorpe on a night in November, 1961, when he was invited to the home of the politician's mother at Oxted, Surrey, in southern England.

It happened after Mr. Thorpe had given him a book to read about homosexual lovers, Mr. Scott said. He claimed he was the passive partner.

Mr. Scott said he was working at a riding stable when he had his first brief meeting with Mr. Thorpe early in 1960.

"He said if I had any problems of any sort, to get in contact with him," Mr. Scott said. After falling out with his employer and suffering a nervous breakdown, he went to the House of Commons to seek help from Mr. Thorpe.

Mr. Scott, who several times admitted to confusion about dates, described how he and Mr. Thorpe drove together from Parliament to

support such a step or to serve as a pretext for it.

Military Budget \$25.9 Billion, Russians Say

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (AP) — The Soviet Union announced today a 1979 defense budget of 17.2 billion rubles (\$25.9 billion), the same amount as announced for this year, but well below Western estimates of Soviet defense spending.

The figure was announced to the Supreme Soviet by Finance Minister Vasily Garibzov.

The U.S. defense budget for fiscal 1978 was \$110.1 billion or about 24 percent of all government expenditures. The Soviet figure amounts to nearly 7 percent of the total Soviet budget.

Western specialists here say many Soviet defense costs are hidden in other budget appropriations, much as the Russians note the dispersal of some U.S. military intelligence and weapons-development costs in the budgets of non-military agencies.

U.S. official estimates put the Soviet defense budget at more than \$100 billion, and a 1976 estimate made it \$118 billion.

Meanwhile, State Planning Chairman Nikolai Balakov announced that the Soviet economy recorded a 5-percent industrial growth rate this year, a half percent more than had been targeted for 1978 in the five-year plan.

The president of the West German Employers' Association was found murdered seven weeks later in Mulhouse, France, after the West German government refused to comply with the kidnappers' demand to free 11 terrorists.

Mr. Balakov was identified from a ransom letter sent shortly after Mr. Schleyer was abducted in Cologne Sept. 5 of last year. Mr. Schleyer's driver and the bodyguards were killed in the ambush.

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Through Compression

California Inches Toward Mexico

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (NYT) — Compression of southern California by the forces responsible for that region's earthquakes is bringing some communities there closer to Mexico by as much as four inches.

While this finding, based on hundreds of precise measurements, could be viewed as ominous, its meaning is not understood, according to scientists at the U.S. Geological Survey.

They are puzzled by two elements of the observations. First, the compression is almost entirely in a north-south direction. Yet, the large-scale movement responsible for California quakes consists of northwest slippage of the continental rim relative to the hinterland.

This is assumed, should cause some extension on an east-west axis as well as compression in the north-south direction.

The other puzzle is the absence of regional uplift that would be expected from compression. If the top surface layer of the earth in California is 30 miles thick, as some suspect, the compression should swell the landscape northeast of Los Angeles by about three inches a year. Instead, the region, notably near Palmdale, has been subsiding in the 1972 to 1978 survey period.

Before that, in particular from 1961 to 1963, the area along the San Andreas Fault near Palmdale bulged, leading some specialists to fear a major earthquake was imminent. A major quake was thought to be overdue in the region.

A key factor in the situation is the curvature of the San Andreas Fault, near Palmdale. The curvature, it is believed, impedes slippage and allows strain to accumulate. The strain is presumably relieved through major earthquakes, whereas strain along other parts of the fault tends to be released more often and less catastrophically.

Motion along the fault is caused by the steady drift of a vast plate of the earth's surface that comprises much of the Pacific Ocean. This motion goes northwest in relation to North America and drags with it the rim of California, from San Diego to San Francisco.

The San Andreas Fault is the rift in the earth's crust along which much, but not all, of this movement is apparent. The Geological Survey estimates that in the last 30 million years the coastal side of this fault has moved 125 miles northwest in relation to its continental side.

Mr. Scott said the Liberal politician gave him money to rent a room in Chelsea, not far from the House of Commons, and arranged for him to buy clothes.

"Thereafter, he used to come most evenings to my room," Mr. Scott said. "He came ostensibly just to see me but it always was the inevitable sex."

Mr. Scott said he was giving evidence for the prosecution to the court. He said he went to bed with Mr. Thorpe on a night in November, 1961, when he was invited to the home of the politician's mother at Oxted, Surrey, in southern England.

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Mr. Scott, who several times admitted to confusion about dates, described how he and Mr. Thorpe drove together from Parliament to

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Problems with these aspects of the pay standard was that its applicability to fringe benefits as well as wages meant that it

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involvement in this complex aspect of finance is only matched by the skills we can bring to bear. Among major projects in which we have been involved are a large shipyard development in the Republic of Korea, an iron ore mine in Brazil, an aluminium smelter in Dubai and a liquefied natural gas plant in Iran.

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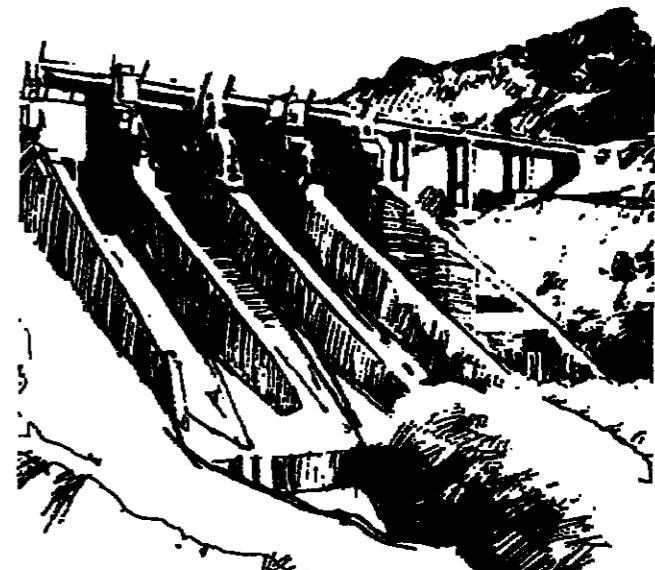
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finance from an international point of view, helping you to raise capital in the most efficient way or to make the best use of the money you already have available. Here, our money management service plays a vital part, enabling corporate customers to use the banking systems of the world in a way that maximises return or minimises borrowing requirements. Our investment services broaden the opportunities available to make the best use of your existing funds, either short- or long-term. And to complete the catalogue of the resources we have immediately on call for you,

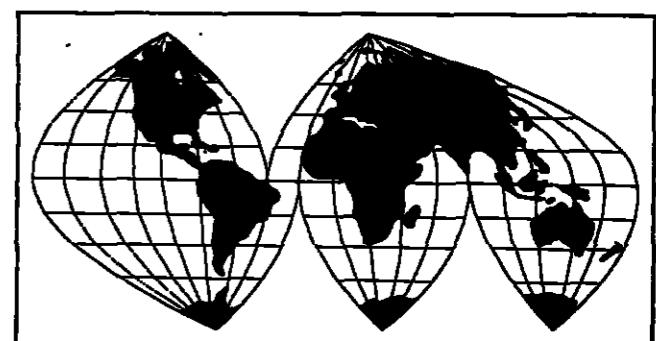
our trust department helps you and your key internationally-based staff to solve a host of legal, taxation and insurance problems.



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LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL

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International banking at its best

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6

Thursday, November 30, 1978

Very Much With Us

The Carter administration wants to let more Vietnamese refugees into the United States, specifically a total of 30,000 by next May. It is high time. We have a special responsibility in this matter, to put it mildly, and even so the figure envisaged is only a little more than the current monthly rate of exodus.

The world was recently treated to the spectacle of 2,500 of these "boat people" floating sick and hungry for weeks on an old hulk off the Malay coast because no one wanted to take them in. Finally several countries including the United States agreed to divide them up like gaming chips only because it had become an international scandal.

A lot of the people fleeing stateless and homeless from Vietnam are ethnic Chinese who have in the past supplied the mercantile and banking infrastructure in Vietnam as they do in many other places in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese have a historic antipathy to the Chinese and now they are settling old scores under the pretext that the Chinese in Vietnam are potential agents of the People's Republic.

But there are plenty of Vietnamese who are fleeing too, many of them "tainted" irredeemably by past association with the Americans. Hanoi's so-called pacification of the conquered south has not been successful from an administrative viewpoint, nor from the viewpoint of mercy and charity either.

Many southern Vietnamese have resisted, or have been accused of resisting, "re-education" in Communist concentration camps, and have paid the price in starvation and cruelty at the hands of their new masters. U.S. politicians, who want to shower Hanoi with gifts of development aid, should remember the moral debt we owe these victims.

And there are other, even more pitiful, political victims in neighboring Cambodia, refugees from the freakish barbarity of the Khmer Rouge regime, who have brought out blood-freezing tales of their treatment. It is clear we must be doing some determined planning for their future too, for the ramshackle camps along the Thai border cannot hold them for long, even if the Thais were willing to keep them.

Behind these scenes of human suffering lies the conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia, the one backed by Moscow, the other by Peking. Southeast Asia is in the throes of a power struggle which threatens to upset the balance of all Indochina's mainland and island neighbors. The United States retains abiding interests and responsibilities in that part of the world which are likewise threatened by the current struggle, a struggle of which the Vietnamese refugees are the most obvious and crying symptom.

The war in Vietnam may be over but the aftermath is still very much with us.

Half a Dollar

The latest communiqué on inflation bears a particularly melancholy message: The dollar is worth just half as much today as in 1967, when the great rise in prices began. Perhaps the most useful way to mark the occasion is to try to recapitulate the circumstances that have caused this decline.

There have been similar drops in the dollar's value before, but they have always been associated directly with wars. By the end of the Korean war, the dollar was worth barely half as much as at the beginning of World War II. But from the early 1950s to the late 1960s, there was relative stability. The present troubles started, once again, with a war. The Johnson administration delayed too long in raising taxes to pay for Vietnam, and the Nixon administration cooperated eagerly with a Democratic Congress in repealing those taxes much too soon. But that was only the beginning.

The United States underestimated the consequences of the devaluation of the dollar in 1971. Other countries were growing rapidly richer, and their people were demanding higher standards of living. A series of bad harvests abroad in 1972 and 1973 led to unprecedented purchases of U.S. grain for export, far beyond anything that this country had anticipated. That pushed up food prices. The great leap in oil prices began in 1973.

* * *

Simultaneously, the Nixon administration was preparing for re-election. It has been customary for an administration to try to pep up the economy for an election year, but in this respect, as in others, Mr. Nixon outdid his predecessors. Using the controls to postpone the impact on prices, he deliberately speeded up the economy — creating, you might say, the economic equivalent of wartime — to induce a temporary burst of prosperity. The following year, as many industries overshot their capacities to produce, all sorts of familiar commodities ran short here and there — gasoline, beef, toilet paper. The controls collapsed and, in 1974 alone, prices rose 12 percent. The economy tipped into a severe recession.

* * *

Mr. Carter is now embarked on a strategy for slowing down the inflation and distributing its costs as widely and fairly as possible. It is a high-minded and good-hearted policy, but as a matter of politics it will be a disheartening one to maintain. There are further reverses coming. It is a strategy that can only work slowly, and never completely. But the only alternative — a prolonged and deep recession — would be much more painful and only marginally more effective in stabilizing prices. If inflation continues at the present rate, incidentally, the dollar will fall to half of its present value by 1985.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

A Weapon in Trade War

The use of subsidies to create or preserve jobs in one country at the expense of increasing unemployment in another is, regrettably, a common practice in international trade. Politicians will agree in principle that the process is self-defeating, but the kudos attached to a big export order or a large new investment is hard to resist.

The only way of bringing this kind of competition under control is through international agreement, and some modest progress along these lines is being made. Industrial subsidies are an important item on the agenda of the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva. The Americans have been pressing

for a code which, at the very least, would make the use of subsidies more transparent. In the field of export credit, there is a gentleman's agreement among the main exporting countries and, again, the United States has been seeking to stiffen its terms; some recent deals, especially in the sale of aircraft and aircraft engines to the United States, have looked extraordinarily generous . . . Three years ago, there was an agreement among the member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that incentives to foreign investment should take account of potential damage to trading partners; this agreement now needs to be strengthened and made more specific.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 30, 1903

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Record commented in an editorial: "The country has grown weary of a president who preaches high political ethics and then tramples upon his own principles whenever occasion requires. Above all, the spirits of the thousands of Americans, who died in battle to maintain high principles, will rise to protest the election of a president who fosters foreign rebellion and secession. The movement against the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt is not a secret conspiracy, it is a spontaneous movement against his jaunty, bloodstained interference."

Fifty Years Ago

November 30, 1928

PARIS — "You can't find any more village idiots of the classic variety, who used to be the laughing stock of the community and furnish characters for playwrights," said Dr. Frederick Parsons, New York State Commissioner of Mental Hygiene, in an interview today. "Due to the high-powered advertising campaigns of U.S. hospitals, nearly all the really mentally defective persons are sent to institutions. Many of them can be trained to do all sorts of boring, but necessary work which a more lively-minded person could not bring himself to do."



"Let's Start Over — Huai's on Fire?"

'The Ravages of Brainwashing'

PARIS — The following letters on religious cults, after the suicide-murders in Jonestown, Guyana, were printed in The New York Times on Nov. 28. The cults are active not only in the United States but in Western Europe, where their drives for recruits — under carefully orchestrated public relations campaigns — are being conducted today.

To the Editor:

At the core of national concern about the violent activities of the U.S.-based cult in Guyana is the question of brainwashing, also known as mind control, thought reform, menticide, and psychological reprogramming. This question pertains especially to an absolute control exercised by cult leaders and their lieutenants over their followers — ultimately demonstrated in the communal drinking of a cyanide solution.

What is now just beginning to be appreciated is that crude physical torture and overt physical imprisonment are not essential to brainwashing. The more sophisticated techniques now recognized include prolonged sleep deprivation, poor nutrition, prolonged and frequent fasting, deliberate exhaustion, incessant chanting and indoctrination, extreme peer pressure, playing on guilt feelings and personal inadequacies and deprivation of privacy and other elements of individuality. These techniques alone can be just as effective in getting control of someone's mind. The question reduces, therefore, to how potential recruits are attracted into the cult environment where these brainwashing techniques can be effectively applied. This is the key to understanding how brainwashing can happen in the midst of our American society.

The attractant consists of deception in the form of love-bombing and a contrived appeal to subject's idealistic and altruistic impulses. Love-bombing, a term coined to describe the typical pattern of early encounters with cults, overwhelms the visitor with a barrage of apparent fellowship, concern and affection purveyed by solicitous and ever-smiling devotees. As part of the softening-up process various noble-sounding plans are trotted out: setting up a utopian community where the dream of true brotherhood and harmony will be realized; bringing balm to the poor and downtrodden through food distribution programs; establishing drug rehabilitation clinics in the inner city; fighting Communism. With great subtlety the concept of serving a new messiah as he brings order and unity to the world may eventually be suggested. The bait is numerous and inventive. Skeptical inquiries about the group's past performance are skillfully deflected, and the recruit is weaned from the habit of testing for reality.

The outside world is depicted as irredeemably evil, threatening to

the group and to be avoided. Figuratively, the wagons are drawn into a circle. In a relatively brief period the subject is induced to shed family and outside associates, or to drastically alter his relationship to them. Finally, he embraces the new life, even though it is hazily defined. Meanwhile, concerned outsiders are permitted only a controlled glimpse into the group, as in a visit to a Potemkin village. To the outsider, the goings-on are so far removed from ordinary experience as to be incomprehensible, and concerned relatives are reduced to impotence.

The recruitment process is a smooth continuum. Each small step is made to appear innocuous and to lead inexorably to the next step. Thus, the start may consist only of an invitation to dinner extended by a friendly stranger, but the termination consists of a surrender of autonomy and the assumption of a childlike dependence on the cult and its leader. Once established in the tightly controlled world of the cult, the dependent state quite similar to the "institutionalization" of mental patients, is easily maintained.

That certain elements of brainwashing can be found in many areas of society is irrelevant. Only in the cults can the full array be found.

The need for institutional safeguards against the ravages of brainwashing should now be obvious to all. Development of such legal safeguards in a free society may be a thorny problem, but there is no alternative. Certainly a way can be found to protect society from the mayhem of brainwashing and the cults, while preserving freedom. If such protection is now closer, perhaps the tragedy of Guyana will not have been meaningless.

MELVIN S. FINSTEIN, Professor, Environmental Science, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

There is a terrible deficiency in our laws that permits religious cults to hide behind the First Amendment while ensnaring young people by means of advanced brainwashing techniques. For too long the attorneys of these cults have been able to claim the victims enrolled and stayed in them voluntarily. As we can see in the case of the Peoples Temple, "voluntary" loses its meaning at the hands of skilled and charismatic manipulators. On the face of it, a "voluntary" concentration camp is an impossibility.

How many more persons will these satanic demagogues ensnare while our laws stand by helplessly?

Granted, the drafting of a law prohibiting brainwashing techniques would be difficult — it would have to distinguish between mental coercion and ordinary persuasion such as practiced by advertising, political candidates, and conventional religions — but the problems are not unique or insoluble.

But he counterbalanced any academic artistic lack in his choice and pose of subject. This to a degree, I think, that we at this time can neither measure nor judge — captivately, always civilized, normally a U.S. idiom, never boring.

Sometimes, it seems we do not have the vision to speak with conviction of our own derived culture. Let's not be bashful — Rockwell, the U.S. artist, was a giant. He led the U.S. spirit beside still waters.

J. M. HOFGREEN, Nicosia.

"Arable" used to mean land that could be tilled; now it might mean land that can be sold — to the Arabs.

At a minimum, laws must be devised that require the cults to surrender their victims for reasonable

Ibiza, Spain.

AL HIX.

Letters

Norman Rockwell

The appreciation of Norman Rockwell (IHT, Nov. 10) was read with great interest.

What cost you \$100 in 1967 now

costs \$200.90, the Labor Depart-

ment said. Food is 116 percent

higher than in 1967, housing 109

percent higher, fuel 120 percent,

clothing 63 percent and medical

care 89 percent. So what do to?

These are the down-home kitch-

en figures that may be more im-

portant than anything else. Mr.

Carter has realized this from the

start, but for a long time, he has

been trying to make peace with

imperfection.

But he counterbalanced any ac-

ademic artistic lack in his choice

and pose of subject. This to a

degree, I think, that we at this

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never boring.

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Commission Paritaire No 3421.

Pedaling Our Way

Out of a Crisis

By Jonathan Power

transport, whose accident rates are negligible, the cyclist becomes good on actuary's pick at the driver.

Nevertheless, the image of pedal-biking is dangerous and dominant in the minds of most planners. With a few notable exceptions (Davis, Calif.; Stevenage, England; Copenhagen and, of course, the Netherlands) they have concluded that if they encourage cycling, it will encourage accidents. In fact, the argument goes, holds water if one looks at the to the whole community.

The public opinion surveys give us the not very surprising conclusion that it keeps more bone-breakers off the road. Official statistics warn us that cyclists are 10 times as likely to be killed as someone driving a car.

As far as it goes, this information is sound but, as Mike Hudson tells it in his informative little work "The Bicycle Planning Book," it is not the whole story.

Dangerous Age

For a start, the figures most urban authorities use are not properly comparable.

From the age of 2, people ride bicycles and most bicycle accidents occur in the younger age brackets. The 10 to 14 age group is most dangerous of all. For the over-20s, the accident rate falls rapidly. Moreover, if cycle accidents on minor roads are separated from those on busy main roads, the figures again drop sharply — a reminder that any sensible cyclist should be careful about the route he takes. Likewise, if the rider takes some basic precaution, like wearing a fluorescent jacket, he will increase all this is obvious, but an even more careful look at how the accident figures are compiled adds further reassurance.

How are bicycles used? Not, by and large, for going great distances. (Though the British minister of Transport, opening a new cycleway in Middlesbrough earlier this month, announced that when he was 16, he once cycled 100 miles in a day to get home on VJ day. Well, I can trump that: Once in my golden age I cycled 120 miles in a day. The truth is most bicycle journeys are half a mile to the shops, 4 or 5 miles to work or a 10-mile country spin at the weekends.)

A cyclist might reasonably be expected to travel about 2,000 miles a year, whereas a motorist might do some 20,000 miles. So even if the cyclist were 10 times as likely to have an accident per mile traveled, he would have to travel 200 miles to match the motorist's number of accidents as the motorist in the course of a year's travel.

If, like me, all the cyclist's other longer journeys are taken on public

bicycles, who could refuse a cyclist?

Less Tension

Then we'll prove to the on what an asset we are. We'll cut the rate of heart attacks, and decrease the nervous tension. People will live at work at peace, their trouble left behind in the hedgerow. We will medals for patriotism, too, on the days of good cycling weather, half the commuters will switch to bikes (and for distances of up to 3 miles we're just as far as the United States would save million barrels of oil worth \$4 billion. We might even become hol Pope John Paul I was a cyclist. When he was still patriarch of Y ice, he would scoot around diocese on a "sit-up-and-beat-the-world's-journalists" bicycle.

Who could refuse a cyclist?

A U.S. Consumer Boycott?

By James Reston

recent guidelines prescribe; but there are some obvious difficulties.

The federal government can't very well shelve its Cruise missile or military aircraft programs if the aerospace industries break its wage guidelines; nor can it boycott the oil and chemical industries if their workers insist on defying the administration's anti-inflation goals.

This is, at least, the logic of his recent statements. He started with appeals for "voluntary" compliance. He also made clear that those who did not go along could not expect to benefit from the federal government's vast purchasing power.

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Kenwood's symbol is a tree encircled by the sun, standing for vitality and growth. The branches of the tree symbolise harmony within the company.

We believe that music in its purest form is one key to universal cultural development.

The food of life, through excellence in sound...

Kenwood is universal.

Successful throughout the world, as in Japan.

Although a fairly small specialist compared to other known names, we are ahead of them all with our tuners and amplifiers in Japan.

With a reputation as a leader, rather than a "me too".

And original.

Seeking tonal excellence results in many original ideas from Kenwood's engineers.

What they do for you is easier to explain than how they work.

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Dual power supplies: precise bass definition, better stereo image.

High speed amplifiers: nuances that you've only experienced in live performances.

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Objectively speaking.

There are no fashions or fads from Kenwood. Subjective and objective standards are checked by a panel of specialists.

Kenwood's Audio Audit Group.

If they disagree, a prototype will never see the production line.

Our dealers are specialists too. We look on them as we do our products.

Preferring quality to quantity.

Exclusively yours.

As specialists and purists, we believe that Kenwood can offer what the discerning music lover craves.

It is why we would like you to devote a little of your critical listening time to our equipment before you buy.

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History**British Museum Memorizes World War II Fight for Survival**

By Sandra Salmans

LONDON, Nov. 29 (IHT) — During the height of the Battle of Britain — overhead the pilots of the Royal Air Force were fighting the Luftwaffe invaders — Winston Churchill declared in the House of Commons that "never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." The country is still paying interest on that debt: With the Queen Mother officiating, the Battle of Britain museum opened here yesterday.

The museum is a huge, hangar-like building that borders on the RAF's installations in Hendon, in north London. It houses what is probably the most comprehensive collection anywhere of World War II aircraft. But despite its formida-

bile display of hardware, the museum emphasizes through words and pictures the human face of the 70-day battle for control of the skies over Britain.

Invaide and Conquer

The Battle of Britain, from July 10 to Sept. 17, 1940, was Hitler's attempt to invade and conquer Britain following the fall of France. Beginning with heavy bombing attacks on convoys in the English Channel, Germany sent thousands of planes over Britain to destroy RAF fighter bases, airfields and aircraft factories.

Although the Luftwaffe lost more aircraft — 1,000 to the RAF's 650 — the British suffered a loss of trained pilots that might have proved critical had the battle continued.

By ground warfare standards, a relative handful won the battle — some 3,000 Britons, Poles, Czechs and Canadians. A number of those men attended a party last week to celebrate the opening of the museum and to inspect again the Hurricanes and Spitfires they had flown. Group Captain Douglas Bader, the flying legend who, after losing both his legs in an aviation accident in 1931, commanded a squadron in the battle, pronounced the museum "marvelous."

In a deliberate effort to avoid



Film from attacking fighter shows Luftwaffe plane exploding.

glorifying war, the museum has placed at its entrance a sobering reminder of the horrors: the charred remains of a Hurricane that intercepted several Messerschmitts before it crashed and its pilot died in late August, 1940. Compared with that exhibit, the aircraft in the main hall seem almost tame.

Deceptively Fragile

There is a Spitfire, a deceptively fragile-looking plane that matched the Messerschmitt in speed and surpassed it in maneuverability. There is a Sunderland, the giant aircraft used to patrol the North Sea, a Blenheim painstakingly reconstructed from its wartime wreckage, and a Gladiator, the RAF's last biplane fighter. Next to

the planes are a Bofors anti-aircraft gun and a searchlight used by ground troops to locate German bombers.

Lined up on the enemy side, each with a history of its own, are the German and Italian aircraft used in the battle. There are a Messerschmitt-109, forced into a wheels-up landing on an RAF airfield, and a Messerschmitt-110, perhaps the last remaining specimen of that breed. There is a Heinkel captured by the U.S. forces, and a Junkers that was flown to Aberdeen in 1943 by a defecting Luftwaffe crew. A Fiat Falco, downed over England in November, 1940, represents the small Italian role in the battle.

While the aircraft are the collective centerpiece of the museum, other displays suggest the atmosphere of those 70 days. The museum has duplicated the operations room used by No. 11 Fighter Command Group, which controlled the squadrons defending southeast England and the approaches to

London — the areas that took the hardest pounding. The room has rows of lights indicating the status of each pilot and plane, and reproduces the tension felt at 11:30 a.m., Sept. 15, 1940 — the time Churchill visited the room on one of the battle's worst days.

Contemporaneous newspaper clippings, posters and photographs line the museum's walls. Government leaflets admonish citizens against "careless talk," urge them to join the RAF and the WAAF and, in the event of an invasion, caution them to exercise common sense. The tabloids report the air battle like some giddy field sport, headlining the good news: "At Least 115 More!" and "Again! 60 Shot Down." The admen, too, went to war — one poster shows a workingman running to rescue his bottle of Guinness stout from a Nazi bomber.

The photographs penetrate this brave front, showing the other side of war. There are pictures of dashing young pilots with pencil mustaches and goggles, and pictures as well of pilots exhausted or wounded. Other photos give the civilian's view of enemy aircraft on nights such as Sept. 7, 1940, when more than 300 bombers circled over London, dropping bombs and incendiaries.

Much of the East End lay in ruins after that night, and photographs show civilian firefighters trying to extinguish blazes that might serve as beacons to the returning Luftwaffe. Amid the pictured rubble are reminders that there will always be a Britain: a heavily barricaded cafe advertises

"sandbags on toast"; a hand reaches around a door, torn from its hinges, for two pint bottles of milk; and a hunt rides to the hounds through a bombed village, the horses picking their way among the broken paving stones.

The Battle of Britain Museum is open weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sundays from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission is \$1.20 for adults, 60 cents for children.

**A Checklist
On Orwell:
'1984' Now?**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI) — More than 100 of the ominous predictions George Orwell made in his novel "1984" already have been fulfilled, according to a psychobiologist, David Goodman, writing in *Futurist* magazine. Says Americans may feel they are safe from the "Big Brother-is-watching" government Orwell described, but the technology for it already is here — and "triggering incidents" could create the evil social conditions Orwell predicted.

Orwell, the pen name of Englishman Eric Blair, wrote his novel in 1949. It outlined a future in which three superpowers are constantly at war and thoughts are controlled by a government bent on destroying all signs of individuality.

Goodman said that he has compiled a list of 137 predictions Orwell made about science, technology, social conditions and politics, and found this year "that over 100 of the predictions had come true."

Among the Orwellian facts of life that Goodman sees:

- Mind-altering drugs.
- Think tanks for developing weapons and war strategy.
- Defoliants used to wipe out huge areas of vegetation, as Agent Orange was used in Vietnam.

• Psychological treatments designed to modify behavior, including electric shock and truth serums.

• Data banks holding detailed information on thousands of people.

• Self-propelled bombs replacing bomb-carrying planes.

• Planes independent of Earth.

• Artificial insemination.



Sketches of Japanese geisha from "The Kimono Mind."

Fashion**Japanese Kimono
Is a Declining Wrap**

By Hebe Dorsey

TO KYO, Nov. 29 (IHT) — Although steel-and-glass buildings have replaced thatched-roof teahouses and most women go around in Western dress, the kimono still represents a quarter of the womenswear business here. But it is definitely receding.

For one thing, its price has made it a luxury. There are specialized kimono stores, and department stores like Takashimaya that devote whole floors to kimono — complete with kimono-clad saleswomen. But the prices range between \$500 and \$5,000, and some lavish ones can reach \$25,000.

Another reason is that the kimono is highly impractical. Many Japanese women, especially in the country, won't wear them because they can hardly walk or even breathe in them.

Older women, more tradition-oriented, never got out of kimonos and can still be seen wearing them in the streets here. But young girls wear them only on special days — for parties, weddings or New Year's. Many of them do not even know how to put on a kimono: They have to go to a kimono specialist who wraps the girls as one would Christmas gifts.

The wrapping operation can take two people 45 minutes to accomplish, since 15 highly complicated moves are entailed. Included are three slips, various cords and even pillows, not to mention a 13-foot obi that winds around and around and is tight enough to make breathing next to impossible.

Recently, smart merchants have come up with "instant obis" with hooks and eyes. But that, as they say, is for the birds. There is more to the kimono than meets the eye, and the sexual implications are not to be neglected. In traditional theater, for instance, unwrapping the obi is considered a highly sensuous act and could not, under any circumstances, be replaced by an instant obi.

If a kimono often looks to Western eyes like a combination of hobble and straightjacket, it is designed with a definite purpose: Japanese men find miniskirt tightly bound women highly attractive. In "The Kimono Mind," Bernar Rudofsky says, "The deadliest of a Japanese woman's secret weapons is her girdle, and the height of seduction is to mince as though her legs were tied together at the knees." He adds, "Which they are."

Another small but highly informative book on kimonos is "Japanese Antiques," by Patricia Salmon, an American journalist who also runs an antique shop. She says: "You can readily identify ladies of the night by their reversed obis, efficiently tied in front." (The way one ties a kimono is also significant: The front panel always goes left over right: reversed, it is a death symbol.)

Fabrics, colors and patterns are chosen according to season, the age

and the occasion. Young unmarried women wear the long-sleeved, brilliantly colored kimono or furisode. Married women go black kimonos with a design around the lower half of the skirt (tomesode). For mourning, the black kimono with five crests is conventional.

Although fewer women wear kimonos, many still collect them, as one would jewels. Kimonos inherited from a mother or grandmother are carefully stored in lacquered wooden trays or boxes.

The summer kimono or yukata is made of cotton and is much simpler. It is often worn by Westerners, and can be found had at hotel front desks for 3,300 yen (about \$17).

Despite the staggering cost of kimonos, a recent survey found that 13 percent of Japanese men wear kimonos at home, 75 percent like their wives to wear them when they go out together and 45 percent prefer their wives to wear kimonos at home.

The disappearance of the kimono has resulted in a boom in formal dress — a whole new "direction" here. But in shifting to Western dress, Japanese women are also discovering the Western erotic zone, mainly breasts and legs.

By longer-standing Japanese criteria, the most erotic zone is the nape of the neck (which explains why kimonos are generously scooped out at the back of the neck). But the new Western dresses call for generous decolletés — for which many Japanese girls are not quite ready.

For instance, the young female interpreter for the president of a Tokyo department store recently remarked that, "For you, it's natural to go around with bare shoulders and arms. For us, not yet." She was wearing a conservative black-velvet blazer over a long skirt.

A last bit of information: Kimono merely means "clothing."

Mozart, Poe Letters Set Records at Sale

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Letters written by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Edgar Allan Poe brought prices for fine musical and literary autographs at a Sotheby Parke-Bernet auction here yesterday.

The Mozart letter, written by the composer to his dying father in Vienna on April 4, 1787, was sold for \$47,000 — three times pre-sale estimates — to an unidentified New York dealer. A Philadelphia dealer paid \$17,000 for a letter from Poe to his friend Frederick William Thomas; it touched on Poe's plans to start a magazine called "Dickens" and his opinions of a number of contemporary American writers.

Another small but highly informative book on kimonos is "Japanese Antiques," by Patricia Salmon, an American journalist who also runs an antique shop. She says: "You can readily identify ladies of the night by their reversed obis, efficiently tied in front." (The way one ties a kimono is also significant: The front panel always goes left over right: reversed, it is a death symbol.)

Fabrics, colors and patterns are chosen according to season, the age

and the occasion. Young unmarried women wear the long-sleeved, brightly colored kimono or furisode. Married women go black kimonos with a design around the lower half of the skirt (tomesode). For mourning, the black kimono with five crests is conventional.

Although fewer women wear kimonos, many still collect them, as one would jewels. Kimonos inherited from a mother or grandmother are carefully stored in lacquered wooden trays or boxes.

The summer kimono or yukata is made of cotton and is much simpler. It is often worn by Westerners, and can be found had at hotel front desks for 3,300 yen (about \$17).

Despite the staggering cost of kimonos, a recent survey found that 13 percent of Japanese men wear kimonos at home, 75 percent like their wives to wear them when they go out together and 45 percent prefer their wives to wear kimonos at home.

The disappearance of the kimono has resulted in a boom in formal dress — a whole new "direction" here. But in shifting to Western dress, Japanese women are also discovering the Western erotic zone, mainly breasts and legs.

By longer-standing Japanese criteria, the most erotic zone is the nape of the neck (which explains why kimonos are generously scooped out at the back of the neck). But the new Western dresses call for generous decolletés — for which many Japanese girls are not quite ready.

For instance, the young female interpreter for the president of a Tokyo department store recently remarked that, "For you, it's natural to go around with bare shoulders and arms. For us, not yet." She was wearing a conservative black-velvet blazer over a long skirt.

A last bit of information: Kimono merely means "clothing."

Letters written by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Edgar Allan Poe brought prices for fine musical and literary autographs at a Sotheby Parke-Bernet auction here yesterday.

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FINANCE

Page 9

European Officials Fear Recession

U.S. Austerity Gets Mixed Reception

By Paul Lewis

APRIL 29 (NYT) — West Europe and Japan are officially at odds, but privately worried President Carter's latest economic austerity package, designed slow the U.S. inflation rate and then the ailing dollar.

It became clear at the end of a day meeting here of top Western monetary officials. At the meeting America's allies and trading partners had their first chance to see the U.S. economic measures.

Japan Industrial Output Drops 0.3% in October

OKYO, Nov. 29 (Reuters) — an's October industrial production index fell 0.3 percent to a preliminary 124 (base 1975), seasonally adjusted, from an upward revised 124.4 in September, the International Trade and Industry ministry said today.

The year-on-year gain in the index for October was 7.8 percent in 115 in October last year.

The preliminary October production shipments index fell 1.5 percent, seasonally adjusted (21.2 (base 1975)) after September's upward rise of 1.6 percent, it said.

The preliminary October index producers' inventory of finished goods rose 0.6 percent to a seasonally adjusted 101.8 (base 1975) after a downgraded revised September 0.2 percent, the ministry said. But the unadjusted index fell 0.1 percent from October last year.

The October inventory index month-to-month rise was the first seven months it added.

Japanese steel product exports in October fell 12.7 percent to 2.47 billion tons from 2.83 million in September and were 18.9 percent below the 3.05 million in October last year, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said in a separate report. The fall reflects a sharp decrease in U.S. sales, due mainly to yen's appreciation and the trade-prime system introduced last February.

Meanwhile, a survey by the financial daily Nihon Keizai showed Japanese companies reported average increase of 6.6 percent their profits before tax and spending items on a 3.1-percent decline their sales for the first half-year ended Sept. 30.

Obra's Economic Policies

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — Obra's incoming prime minister, Masayoshi Obra, is expected to continue most of his predecessor's economic policies, though probably in a more modest style. After the new cabinet and party posts are

Vest and LDCs

ail to Reach

Record on Fund

GENEVA, Nov. 29 (UPI) — nations of the Third World led today to reach any final agreement on a proposed fund to finance international commodity arrangements and thus ensure equitable prices for both producers and consumers.

Some progress was made at the first round of talks, which lasted days, but full accord was still a long way off. First proposed three years ago by the U.N. Conference

Trade and Development, the Common Fund would primarily finance stabilizing buffer stocks for commodity arrangements. A secondary role would be, as far as the third world is concerned, research and product diversification aid to poorer nations.

The progress made at the latest session involved a narrowing between the amounts each side believe should go into the fund for its commodity activities. The developing countries asked for \$500 million and the Western nations went to \$350 million. However, differences existed on how much of money should be in the form of aid-in-capital, the West arguing to no more than 15 percent.

I.S. Weighs Change

in Autos Fuel Rule

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — The Transportation Department is considering whether to seek legislation that would permit it to write new gasoline-economy rules to go easier than existing rules on Chrysler and some foreign auto makers.

Meanwhile, Chrysler-France said today that Oy Saab-Volvo of Finland will assemble the Simca Hornet and the Simca-Chrysler 1307 id 1308 models.

Italian Prices Rise

ROME, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — Italy's index of wholesale prices in October rose 8.3 percent from the month of 1977, compared to a similar year-to-year gain in September. The statistics institute reported today. The index is not seasonally adjusted. The October index was up 0.5 percent from September.

announced Nov. 1, with senior administration officials.

Anthony Solomon, Under Secretary of the Treasury and the chief U.S. delegate, said all delegates at the meeting had "welcomed the new measures enthusiastically."

Privately, however, some delegations expressed fears that the administration might plunge the U.S. economy into a severe recession next year that would drag down the rest of the world. Other delegates predicted that the administration would balk at the tough action

needed to reduce inflation and stabilize the dollar because of its painful implications for growth and employment.

Schizophrenia

The Germans want a sharp slowdown in the United States next year but are not sure they'll get it, said one delegate after the close-door discussion. "The others are schizophrenic. They want a stable dollar, but they are afraid it may mean a world recession."

Mr. Solomon emphasized the administration's commitment to a prolonged period of slow but stable economic growth in the United States that would strengthen the dollar and reduce inflation without causing a recession.

He told reporters that he now expects U.S. real economic growth next year to average between 2.5 and 3 percent, which is lower than the administration's official forecast of 3.2 percent. This would still allow the United States to reduce its current-account deficit, from about \$19 billion to nearly \$6 billion in 1979 even if oil prices are increased next month, he said.

Over the longer term, Mr. Solomon predicted that the economy would grow about 3 percent a year in real terms, which would "more or less" keep unemployment where it is today.

For the first time since the world economic crisis began in 1975, the U.S. economy will be growing more slowly than the European economies next year, and that is good for the dollar," Mr. Solomon said.

But that was just the point that European officials, including those from Britain, France and Italy, expressed reservations about. They fear that the U.S. slowdown will get out of control and further reduce the already painfully slow growth rates they expect next year.

Mr. Solomon said he was closely questioned during the meeting about the administration's willingness to pursue its present policy of high interest rates through next year. Some European delegates clearly fear that the administration will relax its grip before inflation is really defeated.

U.S. Steel Imports Up

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — Steel imports to the United States increased 8.3 percent to 1,715,239 tons in October from September's 1,584,169 tons, the American Iron and Steel Institute said today. The level is about 2.6 percent below the 1,761,726 tons imported in October 1977. October imports from Japan were down nearly 15 percent to 426,000 tons. Imports from the European Economic Community rose nearly 36 percent to 754,000 tons.

Dollar Declines As U.S. Reports Wider Deficit

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — The dollar sagged against most major currencies on the foreign exchange market today following a "mildly disappointing" U.S. trade results for October, traders said.

The dollar slipped immediately after the trade news as volume picked up to a "hectic pace" at times, traders said. Sources said the central bank of Italy bought about \$70 million, the Bank of France around \$35 million, the Bank of England almost \$25 million and the Danish central bank \$10 million.

Against the Deutsche mark, the currency finished at 1.9208 in London dealings, down from 1.9265 DM late yesterday. It fell to 1.7313 Swiss francs from 1.7355 before the trade news and 1.7365 yesterday. Against the French franc, it dropped to 4.4038 from 4.4120 and also eased against the Benelux and Italian currencies.

Against the yen, however, it was firm at 196.70 versus 196.60. Sterling rose to \$1.9523 from \$1.9471 and the Canadian dollar was quoted at 85.09 cents.

Gold was fixed in London at \$193.65 an ounce in the morning and \$195.60 in the afternoon, down from yesterday's afternoon fixing of \$196.15. Bullion closed at \$196.625 compared with \$195.375 yesterday.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

	1978	1977
Revenue.....	207,930	206,620
Profits.....	13,490	14,860

(Figures in Yen)

U.S.

Commonwealth Edison

	1978	1977
Revenue.....	2,410	2,060
Profits.....	252.27	198.25
Per Share.....	3.33	3.00

Southern Co

	1978	1977
Revenue.....	2,500	2,200
Profits.....	188.02	228.28
Per Share.....	1.36	1.85

12 months

	1978	1977
Revenue.....	2,900	2,600
Profits.....	204.80	250.93
Per Share.....	1.48	2.03

(Figures in U.S. Dollars)

Pioneer Electronic

Year Sept. 30

1978

1977

Revenue.....

207,930

206,620

Profits.....

13,490

14,860

(Figures in Yen)

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Kahn's Warning Revised Serious Banana Seen Unless Inflation Slips

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — "The danger of a serious banana is increased if we do not bring the inflation rate down," says Alfred Kahn, President Carter's anti-inflation chief.

Alfred Kahn

"We went through the deepest banana in 35 years," added Mr. Kahn about the recession of 1974-75.

He did

He said banana. But why?

Why would the chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability substitute "banana" for "depression" and "recession" when talking to reporters?

White House Irked

Because some people in the White House were irked two weeks ago when he predicted the United States could face a deep depression if President Carter's new anti-inflation program does not work.

All he had meant, Mr. Kahn later said, was that he is "persuaded the danger of a serious recession would be enhanced if we didn't try to bring inflation down."

From now on, Mr. Kahn told the Washington Press Club yesterday, "you'll never hear the word depression come from me."

Final Trade Pact Unlikely For Months, EEC Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ) — A high-ranking European Economic Community official said today that "it will take several months next year" to reach a final agreement in the Geneva Multilateral Trade Negotiations, even if the United States, the EEC and other major trading nations reach a tentative understanding by Dec. 15 deadline.

He also mentioned negotiations that have not yet been concluded on several codes, including rules that would permit selective use of import "safeguards" to limit costs imports from various countries during the decade of the 1980s.

Sir Roy Denman, the EEC's chief trade negotiator, at a press conference at the U.S. State Department, reiterated the EEC's stand that "we can continue the negotiations," but the EEC is not prepared to conclude them until Congress has approved legislation extending the countervailing duty law waiver that expires on Jan. 3.

U.S. undersecretary of state Richard Cooper said the United States accepts the fact that the EEC Council, which will be meeting later this month in Brussels, will not be ready to conclude the Geneva negotiations "until the countervailing issue is resolved." He added that it is possible the Treasury may find a way to delay the actual assessment of countervailing duties on subsidized imports beyond Jan. 3, but he said that EEC reaction to such technical delays has been that such action would not be sufficient.

Package Imbalanced

On other issues, Mr. Denman said that the negotiating package in Geneva still is not sufficiently balanced so that EEC officials might recommend it to the nine member nations. He said there were three areas of basic disagreement between the EEC and the United States:

1. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 14.03 points to 790.11 and declines led advances 1,232 to 2,63.

Volume fell to 21.16 million shares from yesterday's 22.74 million.

Some analysts noted that although Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal glossed over the \$2.13-billion deficit, the figures disappointed those who had hoped to see a "real turn."

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 14.03 points to 790.11 and declines led advances 1,232 to 2,63.

Volume fell to 21.16 million shares from yesterday's 22.74 million.

National Medical Enterprises lost 1/2 to 204. It will tender for a majority of Medfield Corp.'s shares if Medfield holders reject a merger.

Borg-Warner slipped 1/2 to 283.

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NYSE Closing Prices November 29

NYSE Closing Prices November 29											
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AMEX Closing Prices November 29

U.S. Commodity Prices

tered today in New York were:				CHICAGO FUTURES					Open High Low Close Chg					Mar	
				November 29, 1978					PORK BELLIES					Apr	
Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago		Open High Low Close Chg					36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					May	
FOODS				WHEAT					Feb					198.00	
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.A.	N.A.		5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					Mar					200.50	
Coffee 4 Sqrs., lb.	1.46	N.A.		Dec					Mar					201.50	
TEXTILES				3.67½ 3.73 3.67½ 3.72½ +.05½					Apr					+ .11	
Printemps 44-30 38½, yd	.044	.044		Mar					May					198.80	
METALS				1.59 3.64 3.59 3.63 +.04½					Jun					200.50	
Steel billets (Pilt.), ton	317.00	259.00		May					Jul					198.50	
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76		Sep					Aug					199.50	
Steel scrap No. 1Inv Pilt.	61-82	50-51		Dec					Sep					198.50	
Lead scrap, lb.	.038	.032		Sales Tues. 13,520.					Oct					194.50	
Copper elect., lb.	49½	40½		Total open interest Tues. 48,517, off 192 from Mon.					Sales Tues. 29,114.					194.50	
Tin (Scratches), lb.	7,257½	N.A.		CORN					Sales Tues. 29,114.					194.50	
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb.	34½-35	30½		5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					Total open interest Tues. 701, off 48 from Mon.					198.00	
Silver N.Y., oz.	5360	N.A.		Dec					Total open interest Tues. 51,805, off 53 from Mon.					198.00	
Gold N.Y., oz.	195.40	N.A.		Mar					SHELL EGGS					198.00	
COMMODITY Indices				2.24 2.25½ 2.23½ 2.24½ -.00½					Apr					198.00	
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)				2.36½ 2.37½ 2.35½ 2.36 -.00½					May					198.00	
November 29, 1978	962.20	I		2.44 2.45½ 2.43½ 2.42½ -.00½					Jun					198.00	
P—Preliminary				2.48½ 2.50 2.48 2.48½ -					Jul					198.00	
F—Final				2.49½ 2.51½ 2.49 2.49½ +.00½					Aug					198.00	
—Nominal				2.51½ 2.53½ 2.51 2.52½ -					Sep					198.00	
NEW YORK FUTURES				Sales Tues. 34,114.					Dec					198.00	
November 29, 1978				Total open interest Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Jan					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 13,520.					Feb					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 48,517, off 192 from Mon.					Mar					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 29,114.					Apr					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 701, off 48 from Mon.					May					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 51,805, off 53 from Mon.					Jun					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 29,114.					Jul					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					Aug					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Sep					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 13,520.					Oct					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 48,517, off 192 from Mon.					Nov					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 29,114.					Dec					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					Jan					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Feb					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					Mar					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Apr					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					May					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Jun					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					Jul					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Aug					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					Sep					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Oct					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					Nov					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Dec					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					Jan					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Feb					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					Mar					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Apr					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					May					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Jun					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					Jul					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Aug					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					Sep					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Oct					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					Nov					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Dec					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					Jan					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Feb					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					Mar					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Apr					198.00	
				Total open interest Tues. 194,50, off 190 from Mon.					May					198.00	
				Sales Tues. 139,065, off 4-720					Jun						

Open High Low Close
TIME POTATOES

MAINE POTATOES	SCYBEANS	Total open interest Tues. 1,117, off 29 from Mon.	Dec
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	\$100 bu.; dollars per bu.		90-02
Mar 5.25 5.49 5.33 5.41 -0.04	Jan 6.64 6.73 6.63 6.72 +.08	90-31	
Apr 5.79 5.92 5.71 5.71	Mar 6.77 6.83/2 6.76 6.85 +.08/2	90-01	
May 6.50 6.69 6.46 6.61 +.04	May 6.25 6.33 6.23/2 6.27/2 +.08/2	89-29	
Est. sales: 2,131; sales Tues. 4,414.	Jul 6.89 6.96 6.87 6.95/4 +.08/4	89-28	
Total open interest Tue. 11,632, off 704 from Mon.	Aug 6.85 6.90 6.82 6.90 +.07/2	89-27	
COFFEE 'C'	Sep 6.61 6.69 6.61 6.69 +.09/2	89-26	
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.	Nov 6.49 6.56/2 6.48 6.56/4 +.08/2	89-25	
Dec 141.25 144.00 141.25 143.98 +1.93	Jan 6.57/2 6.60/2 6.57 6.64 +.09	89-24	
Mar 130.50 134.00 133.55 135.90 +0.30		89-23	
May 129.75 131.99 129.50 131.88 +1.10		89-22	
Jul 127.50 129.75 127.25 129.52 +1.39		89-21	
Sep 127.50 129.50 127.50 128.00 +1.62		89-20	
Dec 124.00 127.00 123.00 127.00 +2.10		89-19	
Est. sales: 463; sales Tues. 875.	Sales Tues.: 37,827.	89-18	
Total open interest Tues. 142,257, up 1- 310 from Mon.	Total open interest Tues. 142,257, up 1- 310 from Mon.	89-17	
SOYBEAN MEAL	Est. sales: 3,607; sales Tues. 2,731.	89-16	
100 tons; dollars per ton	Total open interest Tues. 6,429, up 484 from Mon.	89-15	
Mar 180.50 182.30 180.00 181.70 + .10		89-14	
Jan 184.00 185.30 183.10 184.40 + .10		89-13	
Mar 186.20 187.50 185.40 186.70 + .10		89-12	
May 188.50 189.80 187.30 188.60 + .10		89-11	
Jul 186.50 188.00 183.20 187.80 + .10		89-10	
Sep 182.40 183.20 181.70 182.80 + .10		89-09	
Dec 180.00 181.50 180.00 181.50 + .10		89-08	
Est. sales: 463; sales Tues. 875.		89-07	
Market Summary		89-06	
NYCOM M		89-05	
Open High Low Close Chg		89-04	
SWISS FRANC		89-03	
Dec 0.5768 0.5858 0.5768 0.5829 + 0.0044		89-02	
Mar 0.5946 0.6040 0.5955 0.5998 + 0.0040		89-01	

total open interest Tue. 5,812, up 57 f.

Total open Interest Tues., 30,542, up 80 from

Total open interest Tues. 7,862, up 65 from

Mfr.		5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.	New 1978 Highs	66	19
		Dec 1.25 1.30 1.25 1.27 +.013¢	New 1978 Lows	53	
ORANGE JUICE.					
15,000 lbs., cents per lb.					
Jan 115.50 115.50 113.35 113.70 -1.55					
Mar 116.30 116.30 114.70 114.85 -1.45					
May 117.10 117.10 116.00 116.00 -1.30					
Jul 118.30 118.30 117.00 117.05 -1.25					
Sep 118.25 118.25 117.25 117.80 -1.20					
Nov 113.00 113.00 113.00 111.40 -1.40					
		Sales Tues. 4,035.			
		Open 799.12 801.89 788.43 790.11 -14.03¢	Close 799.11 801.89 788.43 790.11 -14.03¢	Cbs. 30 Ind 210.41 211.48 207.78 208.71 -3.16	DEUTSCHE MARK
		20 Trn	15 Uti	65 Stk	Dec 0.5209 0.5235 0.5202 0.5218 b +.00004
					Mar 0.5315 0.5370 0.5307 0.5324 +.00028
					June 0.5410 0.5430 0.5410 0.5415 a +.00020
					Sect 0.5525 0.5523 0.5490 0.5524 b +.00034
					Dec 0.5545 0.5570 b 0.5540 0.5570 b +.00060

Est sales: \$100; sales Ticks: 1

LIVE BEEF CATTLE									
	40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.	High	Low	Close	N.C.				
Dec	56.90	57.40	56.65	57.45	+ .28				
Jan	56.90	57.75	56.87	57.70	+ .38				
Feb	57.80	58.70	57.70	58.62	+ .57				
Apr	59.25	60.25	59.15	60.20	+ .75				
Jun	60.80	61.80	60.80	61.77	+ .65				
Aug	60.25	61.37	60.25	61.20	+ .40				
Oct	60.40	61.20	60.30	61.15	+ .55				
Dec	61.42	62.50	61.42	62.50	+ .48				
Jan	62.70	63.95	62.62	62.95	- .45				
Feb	63.10	64.20	63.00	64.00	+ .80				
Mar	64.80	66.00	64.75	65.75	+ .95				
May	67.70	68.70	67.60	68.50	+ .65				
Jul	68.75	69.75	68.70	69.60	+ .90				
Oct	69.70	70.80	69.60	70.70	+ .90				
Dec	64.22	65.40	64.05	64.38	+ .28				

	Shares	Buy	Sales	Short
November 28.....	109,281	239,452	2,229	

Est. sales: 7,250; sales Tues. 4

Total open interest Tues. 34,675, off 185 from Mon.		Total open interest Tues. 91,078, off 283 from Mon.		November 22..... 98,730 209,073 1,507 November 21..... 114,550 228,105 2,626					
				These totals are included in the sales figure.					
COPPER									
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.									
Dec	65.40	65.60	65.25	65.45	+ .40				
Jan	66.20	66.35	66.05	66.20	+ .40				
Mar	67.85	67.90	67.55	67.75	+ .40				
May	69.05	69.15	68.75	69.00	+ .40				
Jul	70.30	70.40	70.00	70.20	+ .40				
Sep	71.45	71.45	71.00	71.20	+ .40				
Feb	72.80	74.10	73.45	74.10	+ .40				

71.45	71.25	71.00	71.30	+
72.75	72.50	72.55	72.60	+
73.95	74.10	73.95	73.90	+
74.40	74.50	74.30	74.25	+

~~606.10~~ ~~608.50~~ ~~598.30~~ ~~599.50~~ —
~~616.00~~ ~~616.00~~ ~~607.00~~ ~~607.40~~ —
~~623.50~~ ~~624.00~~ ~~615.50~~ ~~616.00~~ —
~~1203.60~~ ~~1225.50~~ ~~1190.80~~ ~~1214.90~~ —

Wednesday's

TINUM
by oz.; dollars per Troy oz.

	50 troy oz.; dollars per Troy oz.	New Highs and Lows			GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE ARIGUANABO COMPANY OF JAMAICA LTD.	
Jan	\$23.00	328.00	317.00	320.30	-1.40	
Apr	\$26.00	329.50	320.50	322.85	-0.70	
Jul	\$30.00	333.00	322.50	325.30	-0.60	
Oct	\$31.00	332.00	325.50	327.50	-0.50	
Jan	\$36.00	331.00	331.00	330.50	-0.20	
Apr	\$39.00	334.50	336.50	332.00	-0.20	
Est. sales: 1,785; sales Tues. 1,571.		NEW HIGHS—1			INVITATION TO TENDER N° A1/78 (LOOMSTATE) FABRIC FOR PROCESSING, DYEING AND FINISHING	
Total open interest Tues. 8,753, off 104 from Mon.	AloPw 9pf AloP 8.14pf	GldWstFin Goodrich	Occi 3.60pf OrEd 8.20pf	NEW LOWS—66		

• 100 from senior contracts

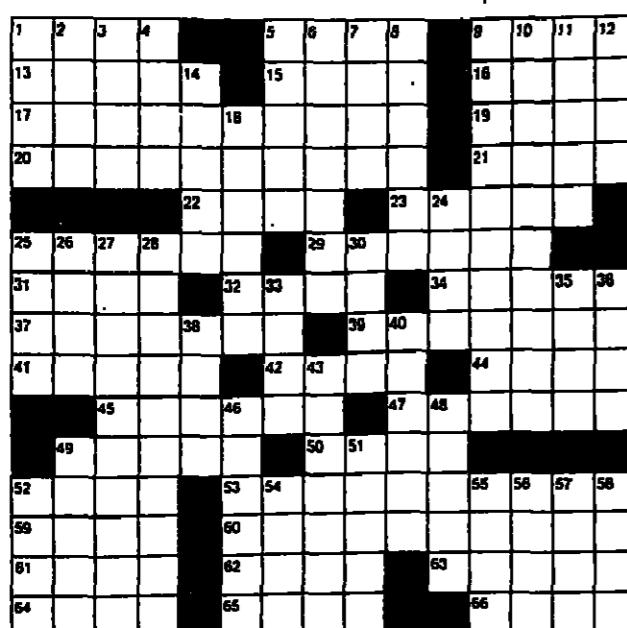
1/8	Dec	193.00	199.00	192.00	191.30	- 0.70	Bard CR	Honyar Hor wi	Ovren Tran
1/4	Jan	197.50	199.00	190.00	193.60	- 0.80	Beckmann n	IUInt Co	Ownl 4.75pf
1/4	Feb	197.50	202.50	195.10	195.40	- 0.80	Benefi 5pf	JUInt pf	PennCen wi
1/4	Apr	200.00	204.00	199.00	199.10	- 0.80	Buff Forge	Ing Rand	PenCn pr Bwf
1/4	Jun	203.50	210.00	202.50	202.80	- 0.80	Bunker Hill	Interpace pt	Penny JC
1/4	Aug	207.60	211.30	206.80	206.50	- 0.80	CPNatl	JohnCn 2pf	PnWit 1.68pf
1/4	Oct	212.00	214.30	212.50	210.30	- 0.80	Core FreCt	KaneCity PL	PSInd 3.50pf
1/4	Dec	214.50	219.00	214.30	213.80	- 0.80	Chem NY	KCPL 3.80pf	PSEG 4.80pf
1/4	Feb	221.40	224.60	217.50	217.70	- 0.90	CinG 4pf	MarkC 1.20pf	RlyRf Tr
1/4	Apr	224.00	224.60	224.00	221.50	- 0.90	ClevClif	McGraw Ed	Ryan Hom
1/4	Jun	229.20	229.20	226.80	225.30	- 0.90	ColGos pIA	MelEd pIG	SantaFe Ind
							ConfDls Co	Mirro Alum	Scheeter Co

227.50 **229.00** **228.50** **229.50** —
230.50 **234.00** **230.50** **229.20** —
N.G. **N.T.** **N.T.** **233.20** **N.G.**

Company or Jamilco Ltd. at the above address for later than December 14th, 1978. They will be opened at 2:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, on December 15th, 1978, at Ariguanabo's offices. The successful tenderer, if any, will be informed by telecommunication shortly thereafter.

1
1

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Pre-Nadia sensation
- 5 Birds from Down Under
- 9 Silent one
- 13 Idlers
- 15 Insurance adjuster's concern
- 16 Whey
- 17 Investigated
- 19 Years without end
- 20 Specter
- 21 — out (made do)
- 22 Handle, in Haiti
- 23 Executed paramour of Elizabeth I
- 25 Evil intent
- 29 Took a break
- 31 Balanchine ballet
- 32 Ostrich's cousin
- 34 Parisian school
- 37 Stipulation
- 38 Pits in the potholes
- 41 — alive!"
- 42 "Pen" part
- 44 Containers for beer

DOWN

- 1 — podrida (stew)
- 2 Plane maneuver
- 3 Rude person
- 4 Songwriter Paul
- 5 Revives
- 6 Physician connected with an aural ailment
- 7 Biblical preposition
- 8 Sticks' partner
- 9 Rich dessert
- 10 Examined
- 11 Subjoin
- 12 Kind of kit
- 15 — Pete (cheap liquor)
- 17 Loath
- 18 Weird Sisters
- 19 Ferrara family
- 20 A sound of music
- 23 Resembled
- 24 "Hep"
- 25 Picture
- 26 Hammer part
- 27 British statesman
- 28 Pent up
- 29 Boots one
- 30 — up (freshen)
- 31 Gainsay
- 32 Glacial ice form
- 33 — up (intensity)
- 34 Atlas contents
- 35 — (Ta) Mahal site
- 36 — (Ta) Mahal
- 37 — (Ta) Mahal
- 38 — (Ta) Mahal
- 39 — (Ta) Mahal
- 40 Title held by 23 across
- 41 — (Ta) Mahal
- 42 — (Ta) Mahal
- 43 — (Ta) Mahal
- 44 — (Ta) Mahal
- 45 — (Ta) Mahal
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- 57 — (Ta) Mahal
- 58 — (Ta) Mahal

WEATHER

C	F	C	F		
AMSTERDAM	11 52	Overscast	MADRID	8 44	Fair
ANCARA	2 24	Sunny	MIAMI	27 19	Cloudy
ATHENS	15 54	Cloudy	MILAN	6 43	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21 70	Overscast	MONTREAL	-7 19	Snow
BELGRADE	1 34	Snow	MOSCOW	-2 28	Snow
BERLIN	1 37	Rain	MUNICH	2 34	Mist
BERNE	1 34	Overscast	NICE	8 30	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	1 34	Overscast	OSLO	8 18	Fair
BUDAPEST	1 34	Snow	PARIS	1 34	Overscast
CASABLANCA	18 64	Overscast	PRAGUE	0 32	Snow
COPENHAGEN	1 34	Overscast	ZURICH	11 32	Overscast
DEL SOL	12 43	Overscast	SOFIA	6 43	Overscast
DUBLIN	6 43	Overscast	STOCKHOLM	-1 38	Overscast
EDINBURGH	1 34	Overscast	TEHRAN	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	6 43	Overscast	TEL AVIV	22 72	Overscast
FRANKFURT	1 34	Cloudy	TOKYO	10 58	Cloudy
GENEVA	1 34	Overscast	TUNIS	9 34	Showers
HELSENIK	1 34	Overscast	VIEDESS	1 34	Snow
ISTANBUL	15 59	Cloudy	VARSAW	4 39	Rain
LAS PALMAS	21 70	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	7 45	Cloudy
LISBON	14 61	Cloudy	ZURICH	-2 28	Rain
LONDON	4 39	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	20 68	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 29, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Series funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the BHF: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (r) - regularly; (l) - irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

(d) Bearer Fund

(d) C. Condor

(d) D. Scheck

BANQUE VON ERNST & Cie:

(d) CEF Fund

(d) CEF Trust Fund

(d) CEF Trust Fund

BRITANNIA TRUST MNCY (CJ) Ltd:

(w) High Universal Dollar Trust

(w) High Universal Sterling

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

(w) Capital Int'l Fund

(w) Capital Int'l S.A.

(w) Convertible

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Credit Suisse Fund

(d) Credit Suisse Fund

(d) Credit Suisse Fund

DT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) DIT Capital

(d) DIT Remington

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets

(d) Fidelity Dr. Boys, Jr.

(d) Fidelity Fund

(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund

FIDELITY PO BOX 670, Hamilton, Jersey C.I.:

(w) Fidelity Starting A...

(d) Fidelity Sterling D.

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

(w) G.T. Management Fund

(d) G.T. Management Fund

JARDINE FLEMING:

(r) Jardine Jason Fund

(r) Jardine Jason Fund

LLOYD BANK INC, P.O.B. 428 GENEVA 11:

(d) Lloyd Int'l Income Fund

LLOYD BANK INC, P.O.B. 428 GENEVA 11:

(d) Lloyd Int'l Income Fund

LLOYD BANK INC, P.O.B. 428 GENEVA 11:

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(d) Lloyd Int'l Income Fund

LLOYD BANK INC, P.O.B. 428 GENEVA 11:

(d) Lloyd Int'l Income Fund

LLOYD BANK INC, P.O.B. 428 GENEVA 11:

(d) Lloyd Int'l Income Fund

What Direction Now for the Reds?

By Red Smith

NEW YORK. Nov. 29 (NYT) — In nine seasons under the management of Sparky Anderson, the Cincinnati Reds won five championships in the National League West, four National League pennants and two World Series, ran second three times and finished off the board once.

"We now have the man to take us in a new direction," the general manager, Dick Wagner, said yesterday, announcing the dismissal of Anderson and employment of John McNamara as his successor. Without reflecting on McNamara, a class guy universally respected in baseball, one has to ask what direction Wagner has in mind. The only direction new to the Reds is down.

There was a time last August when everything came apart for the Reds and even Tom Seaver was kicking games away with his own errors. Si Burick of the Dayton Daily News asked Wagner flat out about Anderson's status.

Seeing His Clippings

"Sparky is an absolutely no neophyte," Wagner said. Burick wrote it and a few days later the general manager showed the clipping to Sparky, who hadn't seen it. "That is exactly the way I feel about you," Wagner said.

Anderson had 24 hours to prepare a statement for the press. The one he came up with was characteristic: "It was a decision made by the front office and I will not discuss it."

Privately he said: "I will never do anything to tarnish the game. The game is bigger than I am. I have no animosity toward anyone. I was nobody and Bob



United Press International
Sparky Anderson took to the golf course in California after his firing was announced. "I've never played better," he joked with reporters. "Maybe I should get fired every day."

Pete Rose deeply, too, though there has been no opportunity to consult him on that topic.

Considering his feelings and the performance of his teams, his dismissal was a shocker, except perhaps to those who know Wagner very well. It can be argued that Sparky had the best team in the league, maybe the best in baseball, and didn't win the last two years. That's eminently debatable, though.

Blame Kuhn for Blue

It can be argued with at least equal force that the Dodgers are a better team. Cincinnati's pitching has been thin to the point of transparency, due in considerable part to Bowie Kuhn, who vetoed a deal for Vida Blue on the ground that strengthening the Reds would be bad for baseball. (The commissioner had previously blocked Oakland's sale of Blue on the ground that weakening in 1979.

the A's would be bad for baseball.)

Even so, Sparky kept the Reds running one-two-three with the Giants and Dodgers, each team taking its turn on top, until the third week of August last summer. Then they hit that soggy spell and lagged behind seven games off the pace until the Dodgers locked it up. A cosmetic improvement after that left them two and a half games back at the end.

If their stumble in the home stretch caused disenchantment in the general manager's office, the fans didn't share that view. In the smallest city in the league, the Reds drew 2,532,497 customers. That was a gain of 12,827 over prosperous 1977. Counting what 12,827 customers pay for parking, beer and hot dogs, that ought to pay the salary Sparky will get for not managing in 1979.

A Boxing Story Warner Brothers Would Have Loved

By John Vinocur

PARIS. (NYT) — Eleven kids, all crowded into three rooms, the boys in bunk beds on one side, the girls in the other. The tough, vibrant mother, her hair bleached copper, her voice a cymbal. The father, who lost a leg in France in the war after twice having escaped from German prison camps but who never got a medal. The sons who fight on the streets and smash the sewer grates simply for the fun of it. The one kid who forges papers so he can start boxing at 13, who runs away, who marries and gets fat, and who later, broke and angry, gets talked into boxing again.

And, finally, with the clan screaming, the father crying and the mother holding her hands over her eyes, there is the man in the tuxedo in the middle of the ring saying, "...and new champion of Europe..."

Minus the sister who turns prostitute, it's all out of some awful proletarian novel. Except, of course, that it's the way things happened, and Gilbert Cohen really did win the European junior middleweight title on a knockout in London last week.

Buffing the Image

The newspapers called Cohen, who is 30 years old, an antique character, which is like insisting that a chamberlain is an interior maintenance and hygiene specialist. Sitting in a gloomy apartment, putting his orange drink down on the oilcloth that covers the dinner table, Cohen explains that he buys and sells old furniture when he's not fighting. Having worked on the docks and in foundries since the age of 18, he feels that arguing about the price of a chair is a job that rubs close to gentility.

His mother, Leila, is there, and so are his father, Moise; a friend; a brother; a sister; Cohen's wife, Ginevre, and their three kids, all packed into the room that has been arranged so that the color television sits in the corner like an altar.

There is a din. "Tell him about Israel, Gilbert," someone urges.

"Tell him about when you forged your papers to box, Gilbert," someone else says.

"What you should say is what a nice boy Gilbert is," his mother tells a visitor.

"No, Mama," Cohen says. "Not nice in the ring."

Gilbert Cohen

The elder Cohen sits back, a man resting his case.

The father brought the family to France from Tunisia in the early '50s, settling in Paris at the Porte St. Ouen, a scaling neighborhood on the edge of misery. The street signs say Paris, but because of the heavy concentration of Arabs and Africans the mood there was not so far from that of the old French North African colonies that produced postwar world champions like Robert Cochet, Alphonse Halimi, Marcel Cerdan and more recently, Max Cohen, who won a gold medal for Morocco in the Pan-American Games and then lost to Ro-

drigo Valdes for the world middleweight championship.

Gilbert Cohen had about 100 fights as an amateur and then got the idea he might want to go to Israel. "It just got into my head," he said. "So I went. I had a couple of more amateur fights there and then forgot all about it. I was in the army, and then I was a longshoreman and then a foundryman. In some ways life was good, but it was very hard in a lot more ways."

"In the long run I got fed up. There was a certain amount of discrimination. You know, the Polish Jews and the North African Jews. The Polish Jews didn't like us. So my wife and I came back to Paris. We were there five years altogether."

During that time, Cohen says, he became stronger and fatter. Much fatter. By the time he returned to France he weighed about 200 pounds and, at 5 feet 6 inches, looked like a refrigerator more than him, no? It would ruin my workout."

Now Cohen plans to fight until the real money comes in. He thinks some of it could be made in the United States.

His sister, who had gone along to London, was thinking faster than everyone else.

"Charters are cheap now," she said. "We'll put all the Cohens in a plane, and we'll get a floor in a hotel to ourselves. It would be fantastic."

Her brother sat quietly, sipping at his 2-year-old daughter, who was pulling pages out of the telephone book. He looked at his father, who nodded. He looked at his mother, who shrugged. Gilbert Cohen smiled. "Everybody's ready," he said.

Instant Energy

"When I got in the ring this crazy thing started to happen. I began to see white. I began to see black. I fell all this straight coming to me. The guy was twice my size, but I

was always a little money under the table, so it took it."

Cohen, who likes the thickness comes only from his protective gear and that he trains harder than most French professionals. "I run so hard I don't want anybody else to come along with me. If the other guy fell I'd have to take care of him, no? It would ruin my workout."

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Want to Get a Kick Out of Moving From THE ITALIAN BOOT?

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10 Positions to be Filled

17 Teams Still NFL Playoff Contenders

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK. Nov. 29 (NYT) — Because 17 of the 28 teams continue as plausible contenders for the 10 positions, the playoff situation in the National Football League defies conclusive analysis with three weeks to go in the regular season.

There are improving and deteriorating teams, but it is difficult to tell which will be which.

Furthermore, winners and losers are being decided on the final play of a game, as happened last Sunday when Seattle beat Oakland in the last three seconds. Atlanta beat New Orleans in the last five and Minnesota tied Green Bay in the last 10. All but the Saints are playoff contenders.

"What a year!" Red Miller, the Denver coach, reflected this week. "A lot more is going to happen in this league in the next three weeks. It all plays out the evenness of the teams this year, more so than any other year I can remember."

Loss One, Win One

Miller's Broncos were upset at Detroit last Thursday and fell half a game behind the Raiders in their division. Then on Sunday the coach almost fell out of his seat as he watched on television as the Seahawks' Efrain Herrera kick a 46-yard field goal to beat Oakland, 17-16.

"We better make up our minds to win the next three weeks," Miller said. That's the aim of all the contenders, and those who do will slide neatly into the playoffs as division winners or wild-card qualifiers.

The wild-card selections, two from each conference, will be those teams with the best records that fail to finish first in their divisions. The two teams from each conference can come from the same division.

Wild-card teams will meet in two conference games Dec. 24 with the winners advancing to division playoff games the following weekend. Survivors play for the conference championships Jan. 7 and the Super Bowl follows at Miami Jan. 21.

The situation, division by division, follows with won-lost records in parentheses.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST — "Now we have to win the rest," said Miami's coach, Don Shula, after the Jets (7-6) upset the Dolphins (6-5), who dropped two games to the Patriots (10-2). The rest means Washington, Oakland and New England. Shula can forget first place.

The Jets have an outside shot at the wild-card berth even if they lose to Dallas in their final game. But they have to take Baltimore and Cleveland in their next two games.

CENTRAL — Pittsburgh (11-2) must pay attention because it plays Houston (9-4) on Sunday and the Oilers are about the honest team in the league. Cleveland (7-6), like the Jets, has an outside shot at the second wild-card berth.

The victory seemed a bit of a surprise. Cohen has short arms that make problems for him against taller fighters and a hem of fat at his waist that actually gives him the look of an antique dealer boxing somebody on a bet.

But Cohen insists that the thickness comes only from his protective gear and that he trains harder than most French professionals. "I run so hard I don't want anybody else to come along with me. If the other guy fell I'd have to take care of him, no? It would ruin my workout."

Now Cohen plans to fight until the real money comes in. He thinks some of it could be made in the United States.

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The Raiders' final two games are at Miami and at home against Minnesota, while the Broncos play Kansas City and Pittsburgh at home.

PROGNOSIS: New England, Pittsburgh and Denver will be the division winners and the wild-card playoff game will be Seattle at Houston. That will leave Miami and Oakland out in the cold.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST — The Cowboys (9-4) have few problems because the Redskins (6-5) have collapsed and the next two games for the Eagles

(8-5) are against Minnesota and Dallas. The Eagles in the playoffs? It can happen, especially if they upset the Cowboys, and even by default because the NFC is so bereft.

CENTRAL — All five teams are still in contention for the division title, even though three — Chicago, Detroit and Tampa Bay — have 5-8 records. Minnesota (7-5-1) will probably stagger to the title. Green Bay (7-5-1) has yet to beat a team with a winning record.

WEST — The Rams (10-3), who play the Giants next, can continue

coasting. The Falcons (8-5) are also a hot team and their final foes are Cincinnati, Washington and St. Louis, none of them tigers.

PROGNOSIS: Dallas, Minnesota and Los Angeles will be division winners, with Philadelphia at Atlanta for the wild-card game.

The division playoff games Dec. 30 and 31 will be played at the fields of the teams with the best records. The lineup could be Houston at New England and Denver at Pittsburgh in the AFC, and Atlanta at Dallas and Minnesota at Los Angeles in the NFC.

Many Troubles Afflict Golf's World Cup

PRINCEVILLE, Hawaii, Nov. 29 (AP) — The World Cup golf tournament, for decades the game's premier goodwill event, is troubled by politics, international schedules, inflation and some defections as it begins its 26th event this week.

"It's been a long year," sighed John Ross, executive director of the sponsoring International Golf Association and the man who stepped into the shoes of the late Fred Corcoran, the founder and guiding force of this once-prestigious tournament.

Since Corcoran's death last year, the World Cup — which brings together two-man teams from 48 countries — scheduled its tournament in Ireland and had to abandon that plan in the face of protests against apartheid in South Africa. That country is competing, but Gary Player, the defending individual titleholder, isn't playing for it.

Scheduling problems have cut deeply into the class of the teams representing such perennial powers

as Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

The United States, which once dominated this competition but has won only once in the last four years, is represented by Andy North, the U.S. Open champion, and John Mahaffey, the PGA titleholder. Each is a rookie in this international competition but they form one of the strongest teams.

Mexico also has a strong representation in Ernesto Perez Acosta and Victor Regaldo. Regaldo is a PGA Tour regular and tournament winner in the United States, and Acosta is a former World Cup individual champion.

Spain, which has won the last two World Cup titles, has Manuel Pinero and Antonio Garrido. Not playing is Severiano Ballesteros, who was quoted in Europe as saying, "why play for peanuts?" The tournament offers only a minimal purse, some \$2,000 to the winner.

With most of the premier Australian and New Zealand players tied up in an important tournament in New Zealand, those countries are represented by Dennis Clark and Kim Southern of New Zealand and Kim Wayne Grady and Greg Norman of Australia.

The Japanese equivalent of the American Tournament of Champions also is being held this week. There was some question whether Japan would even field a team, but it finally came up with Norio Suzuki and Shigeru Uchida, who are far down the list of the Japanese money-winners.

"Of course there are a few guys.

Transactions

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE自由球员

EXPOS-Signed Duffy Dyer, catcher, to a three-year contract.

RED SKINS-Signed Mike McCormick, defensive tackle, from New Orleans.

SEAHAWKS-Signed Jim Zorn, quarterback, from Stanford.

CHIEFS-Signed Doug Williams, defensive end, from Florida.

RAIDERS-Signed Jim Plunkett, quarterback, from Stanford.

49ERS-Signed Steve Young, quarterback, from Stanford.

SEASIDE STARS-Signed Jim Hart, defensive end, from Stanford.

INDIANS-Signed Jim Rice, wide receiver, from Stanford.

REDS-Signed Jim Palmer, pitcher, from Boston.

PIRELLS-Signed Jim Plunkett, quarterback, from Stanford.

FLORIDA PIRATES-Signed Jim Plunkett, quarterback, from Stanford.

DETROIT LIONS-Signed Jim Hart, defensive end, from Stanford.

ATLANTA FALCONS-Signed Jim Hart, defensive end, from Stanford.

DETROIT LIONS-Signed Jim Hart, defensive end, from Stanford.

Art Buchwald

Up Against the Wall In a Chinese Puzzle

WASHINGTON — Just when you think they have everything straightened out in China, somebody puts up a wall poster and throws all China-watchers into a tizzy.

"Almost everyone I've met who has come back from China has praise for how well organized everything is and how disciplined the people are. But whether we want to admit it or not, the People's Republic is still having an identity problem."

Take the case of Lao Po. Lao Po has a house behind a wall. It is a perfect place for a poster, and every morning when Lao Po wakes up he's afraid to go out and look at the wall.

A few months ago a poster had been stuck on his wall defaming the "Gang of Four" and singing the praises of Hua Kuo-feng. Mao's successor.

The people standing in front of Lao Po's house seemed satisfied and thanked Lao Po for bringing them such good news. Lao passed our rice wine to all the poster readers so they could toast Hua Kuo-feng, and at the same time revile the "Gang of Four" for disgracing the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung.

A few weeks later Lao Po sleepily opened his gate to see another poster on his wall. This one reviled Hua Kuo-feng as a secret ally of the "Gang of Four" and one of the masterminds behind the ouster of Defense Minister Peng Te-huai.

What the poster failed to mention was that Mao Tse-tung had personally purged Peng in 1959 after

Langtry Love Letters

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP) — Love letters from Lillie Langtry, the celebrated beauty who was mistress to the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, were sold at auction at Christie's today for \$8,000 pounds (about \$16,000). The 65 letters were written by Lillie Langtry to Arthur Henry Jones and reveal her secret love affair with him while she was mistress to the prince.



Buchwald

Peng had criticized Mao's excesses in the disastrous Great Leap Forward.

The people reading the poster turned on Lao Po and said, "What is the name of Mao is going on?"

Lao Po nervously replied, "It is true that this poster is on my wall, but I am not responsible for the opinion expressed on it, though I am certain it would be here if it didn't have the full approval of the people who are in power."

"And who is in power?" said Lao Po, scurrying back into his house.

For nights, Lao Po couldn't sleep. He kept peeking out his window hoping to see who was putting up another poster. But whoever did it managed to do so without being observed.

A week later there was a racket in front of the house. A new wall poster proclaimed that Mao Tse-tung was personally responsible for many of China's political problems, and had collaborated with the "Gang of Four" to bring down Tao Chu and Peng Chen, who had been disgraced during the Cultural Revolution.

Lao Po refused to open the gate as poster readers shouted at him.

"Are you trying to tell us Mao is 'out'?" someone yelled.

"Please," Lao Po pleaded, "I have nothing to do with what is posted on my wall. I am sorry I own a wall. If anyone wants it, they can take it."

"You can't get out of your responsibility that easily," a peasant doctor yelled. "If Mao is 'out,' then who is?"

"I should be on a poster next week," Lao Po said.

"I better be," a schoolteacher said, "or we're canceling our subscription to your wall."

Last week a poster went up announcing party Chairman Hua was a noodle. Mao was a sour pork. Chou En-lai was a wooton leader and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping had been elected grand marshal of Peking's Rose Bowl parade.

It was too much for Lao Po's wall readers to take. They went into his house and thrashed him within an inch of his life. When the police asked why they had done it, the reply was, "You couldn't walk past Lao Po's house without his giving you some kind of bad news."

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